The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DISCONTINUANCES.—1. A subscriber who takes a paper regularly from the office is responsible until he orders it discontinued by name or address, and pays all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

2. The courts have decided that refusing to take NEWSpapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if payable. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X.---NO. 22. WEEKLY EDITION. APRIL 5, 1873.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 27, 1873.

SENATE.

The following bills were passed:

To authorize the Coal Exchange of Pittsburgh to protect property.

Supplement to Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad.

Relating to public roads in Dunbar township, Fayette county.

Supplement to National Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

Public bills were considered as follows:

To grant honorary annuity to certain judges.

Declaring certain days holidays.

Act relating to the election of State Treasurer, on third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met half an hour earlier than usual, considered and postponed the final adjournment resolution.

The Centennial appropriation, as amended by the Senate, was taken up and passed. Thomas A. Scott and a great many Philadelpians were on the floor of the House at the time.

Mr. Wainwright called up the supplement to Citizens Passenger Railway. Mr. Sample added a provision and the bill passed.

Mr. McCormick called up the State Geological Survey bill, which was debated and postponed.

Mr. Ramsey called up the bill taking the fees in the State Department. Passed.

Mr. Newmeyer called up Mr. Wainwright's resolution appointing Commissioners to report on the supreme laws. Passed.

Mr. Ballantine made three ineffectual efforts to get up the Refiners' Oil Inspection bill, but failed. The Pittsburgh committee are still here, but the train is so great now that it is difficult to get any new measure through.

At five o'clock in the afternoon session the Chambersburg Relief bill was reached. Mr. Mahon made a statement in regard to it, and asked that the bill be put up to third reading to-day. Mr. Broadhead objected, and Mr. Mahon argued upon the general merits of the bill, and it was then postponed.

The Conference Committee on the appropriation bill met at half past six, but could come to no agreement.

The Committee on Contested Seats in the Luzerne cases, have agreed to a report against the sitting members, Delicy, Quigley and Kuhns, Democrats.

Another Batch of Vetoes.

The Governor sent in ten veto messages to-day. Among the bills returned were a supplement to the National Savings bank of Allegheny; an act enlarging the borough of Bolivar, and an act extending the time for paying the enrollment tax on Riverside Coal Company. In reference to the latter bill the Governor says: "If a company with a capital so large, and privileges so vast, was created for a proper purpose, and to meet a public want, it should long ago have been able to pay this tax." In reference to the supplement to the East End Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company, also vetoed, he says: "The first instalment of $2,500 to be paid in before commencing business, is certainly modest, considering the powers the corporation is authorized to exercise, and if no other reason existed, would be sufficient ground for withholding my approval. This company, unless banks without capital are desirable. This institution may have ample capital, perhaps has, but corporations desiring banking privileges should be required to have capital by positive legislative enactment."

New County Bill Negatived.

In the Senate Committee on New Counties the Minnequa county bill was negatived.

Centennial Appropriation Bill Signed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Governor Hartranft has signed the bill appropriating one million dollars for the Centennial celebration.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 28, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Luzerne members were sworn in.

Some two hours were occupied by the Speaker in simply reading the titles of bills reported from committees.

An act was read, originating in committee, establishing an Emigration Commission in Pittsburgh.

The oil men could not get in their bill this forenoon. The hurry which usually attends the close of each session has not yet begun, and each member is frantic when occasion occurs, to have his bill considered and passed. Over one thousand bills are yet to be acted on.

SENATE.

The following petitions were presented: From the Young Men's Christian Association for the suppression of immoral literature; one against the repeal of free railroad law; and one for the appointment of an oil inspector.

The act regulating the fees of the Secretary of the Commonwealth was passed.

Bills were reported as follows:

Relating to license fees of auctioneers.

To pay Bates, State historian, more money.

Joint resolution to revise the laws.

To secure the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny from danger of gunpowder.

The grocers' bills was reported negatively.

The Apportionment Bill.

Mr. White, from the minority of the Apportionment Committee, reported a bill which gives ten Democrats ten districts and the Republicans seventeen. Upon the consideration of the bill he offered his report as an amendment, and the bill was laid over to be called up next week. It proposes to unite some of the changes in the Western districts, as proposed by Mr. White: Westmoreland, Indiana and Jefferson a District, eight; Fayette a District; Fayette, Greene and Washington; Beaver, Butler, Armstrong and Clarion. White's bill will hardly pass.

Still the Vetoes Come.

The Governor sent to the Senate another batch of vetoes as follows: Schuylkill Manufacturing Company, for the same reasons as Keystone Iron Company; central Market, Allegheny, for the reason that the courts have the power; Bank of 1872; Iron City Life Insurance Company has banking privileges, and the other privileges asked for the coupling car grant; Miners Trust Company, Scranton, and Lancaster Insurance Company, court had power.

Mr. Stanton, the grandson of Judge Irving, of Washington, inserted as one of the Centennial Commissioners in the bill passed by the Senate on Wednesday.

Adjourned till Tuesday morning.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 31, 1873.

Special to the Pittsburg Press.

A large delegation arrived by the late train to favor the Free Bridge bill. Some of them are also one of the four bills which are before the Legislature.

Both the Senate and House will meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the immense calendar will be taken up.

Senate Calendar for To-day.

Senators Graham and Humphreys have the largest list for to-day's calendar of any two members of the Senate. Of the regular bills on their call the following for the West are set down:

No. 29. An act relating to the public highway in Kilbuck township, in the county of Allegheny.

No. 227. (H. R. 194.) An act to incorporate the Enterprise Iron Company.

No. 263. An act to prohibit the opening of any road or alley through the grounds of the Sheltering Arms in Allegheny county.

No. 665. An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Colony Union.

No. 679. An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and South Side Steam Passenger Railway Company.

No. 866. (H. R. 728.) An act to incorporate the Diamond Coke Company.

No. 1,002. An act to incorporate the Union Improvement Company.

No. 1,043. Supplement to an act to incorporate the Stevenson Varnish and Paint Company of Allegheny county, approved April 9th, 1872.

No. 1,095. A supplement to an act to incorporate the Loan bank of Pittsburgh, approved the 4th of May, 1871.

No. 1,165. (H. R. 995.) An act empowering the Board of School Directors of the Eleventh ward, in the city of Pittsburgh, to sell certain real estate, in deed containing a clause of special warranty.

No. 1,216. (H. R. 928.) An act to incorporate the Imbertha Deposit Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

No. 1,258. (H. R. 441.) An act to enable the School Directors or Controllers of any county in this Commonwealth to establish and maintain one or more high schools within their respective districts.

No. 1,219. (H. R. 451.) An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Land and Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

No. 1,191. An act to vacate parts of Second, Monroe and High streets in the town of Port Perry, Allegheny county.

No. 1,193. (H. R. 599) A supplement to an act, approved the 14th day of March, 1871, entitled "An act erecting parts of Reserve and McClure townships into a city district, and parts of Allegheny and Lawrenceville into a city district, and providing for the grading and paving of streets and roads in said district, and limiting the liability of property in said district.

No. 1,194. An act to vacate a certain alley between the Birmingham Methodist Episcopal church and Birmingham Methodist Episcopal parsonage, in the Twenty-eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, formerly Birmingham.

No. 1,196. (H. R. 444.) An act to incorporate the Bank of Industry.

No. 1,197. (H. R. 1,092.) An act to incorporate the Fidelity Trust Company.

No. 1,198. (H. R. 993.) A further supplement to the act of Assembly incorporating the Real Estate Savings Institution of Pittsburgh, approved April 12, 1866, changed to the Savings and Savings Trust Company bank by act of August 22, 1866, to authorize the sale or transfer by any stockholder of any deposit in said bank, and to change the manner of voting.

No. 1,199. (H. R. 961.) An act to incorporate the Citizens' Deposit bank.

No. 1,231. (H. R. 582.) An act to incorporate the New York and Pennsylvania Coal Company.

No. 1,278. (H. R. 845.) A further supplement to an act to incorporate the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania, approved April 23, 1850, to confirm the purchase of certain real estate in Washington county, by the said House of Refuge House of Pennsylvania Reform Schools, and to authorize the Board of Directors of said Pennsylvania Reform School to execute bonds and mortgages.

No. 1,220. (H. R. 1,009.) An act to incorporate the Hope Sick Relief Company of Pittsburgh.

No. 1,221. (H. R. 1,061.) An act to incorporate the Keystone Boulevard Company.

No. 1,255. (H. R. 912.) An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh Iron, Coal and Steel Company.

No. 1,256. (H. R. 1,005.) An act to incorporate the Allegheny City and Mifflin Creek Bridge Company.

No. 1,207. A supplement to an act amendatory to an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Mahoning Coal and Mining Company," in proportion as it relates to the general annuity to certain judges.

No. 1,200. (H. R. 667.) An act to establish the Mechanics' High School of Pennsylvania.

No. 1,268. An act to incorporate the Youghiogheny Bridge Company.

No. 1,256. (H. R. 1,165.) An act to reorganize the Congressional districts of Pennsylvania.

No. 1,222. (H. R. 1,074.) An act to repeal the proviso of an act giving power to the Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth to authorize School Directors to borrow money, and all other important legislation is disposed of, the House, next week, will take up and pass the resolution for adjournment on April 10; and if not, then a later day will be named.

Both houses are working hard, holding two and three sessions a day. The Senate, on Wednesday, held three sessions, from ten to one, from three to six, and from seven to eleven—ten hours in all. The morning session was devoted to routine business, the afternoon to McClure's bill to change the Registry law in Philadelphia, and the evening to the Centennial. Among the routine bills which occupied the morning was one which has proved very exciting to the parties interested—a bill to reorganize the city of Scranton. The Luzerne district is represented by two Democrats, and hence any attempt to reform the city government of Scranton has been met by them with determined opposition. Scranton was the scene of the outrageous Democratic frauds of last fall, and the Republicans have through several previous years, said the city was so organized that it was hopeless to look there for any change for the better. The best way, it was thought, was to reorganize the city entirely, break up the corrupt Democratic nests by dividing the city into wards with new boundaries, and appoint a Commission to govern the city until the people could hold a fair election. Accordingly, Mr. Fitch, of Susquehanna, introduced a bill for that purpose which, after various postponements, came up on Wednesday, on second reading. It was fought inch by inch, the Democrats standing together against the new charter, and the Republicans for it. To-day it came up on third reading and final passage, and after several abortive efforts to a short it, the bill went through, 17 to 14.

The Senate's bill, after having been postponed three times, came up finally, and passed finally yesterday. The Republican Senators, at a caucus the previous evening, had agreed upon a substitute for it, prepared by Senator Alexander, and that was offered in Committee of the Whole and carried. When the committee rose and reported the bill as amended, and the report had been agreed to, Mr. McCormick brought up into committee to strike out Alexander's bill, and insert the bill as it came to him, slightly changed, in its place. The Speaker refused to allow the motion to strike out and insert an amendment, just inserted, was not in order. Mr. Mc lure then moved to reconsider the vote by which the report of the committee was agreed to, which was lost, 14 to 16, and the bill then passed, 17 to 14. But not until after some angry and excited debate. The Senator from the Fourth district seemed to feel his defeat keenly, and the result was not to his taste. He did not antagonize. He blamed it all on King Caucus, of course; but it seemed rather odd to hear the Senator from Berks join in the cry against Caucus. Two years ago, when the Democrats had the Senate, the Senator from Berks was not so inimical to Caucus. No Democratic Senator, not even Buckalew, would agree to vote with the Republicans for anything without consulting the oracle of the Democratic caucus. But then, it makes considerable difference who occupies the chair.

The Centennial bill occupied the evening session, and was the occasion of the most interesting debate we have yet had. The House bill appropriates $500,000 and taxed every street railway company in the State five per cent. on the gross receipts to raise the needed revenue to meet the appropriation. The Finance Committee of the Senate struck out the House bill altogether and substituted a new bill differing from it materially, but appropriating the same amount, $500,000. This, a week or two last night, Mr. McClure offered a new bill as a substitute, appropriating $1,000,000, and taxing the street railways five per cent. and the railroads on their gross receipts, for four years, the revenue from the source to go into the State Treasury, and to be paid back to the companies as appropriations were deducted from the million appropriated by the bill. Mr. McClure's bill was finally voted down, $500,000 leaving the State to pay only $200,000; but in order to make that sure, Mr. Wallace offered a proviso that none of the money should be paid out of the Sinking Fund, and that in no event should more than $200,000 be paid out of the State Treasury to this purpose. This was adopted, by general consent, and thus limited, the bill was rendered more generally acceptable, and passed finally. Mr. Lowry and Messrs. McKinley, Rowland, Chalfant and Graham, but on the final passage of the bill the yeas were 21, nays 11, and the bill was declared passed. It has withdrawn into comparative nothingness. Originally, the bill was to appropriate $1,000,000 to the Centennial for the benefit of the Exposition, and to ask the State for a million in addition. A bill to impose this tax on the street railways passed finally in the Senate, early in the session; but the general hostility to the measure in the House was such that it was abandoned, and the two schemes combined, thus securing the Centennial only $1,000,000 altogether, instead of $2,000,000 as was at first contemplated. As it is the State gives only $250,000, under any circumstances, whether it gets the city money or not, and that is getting off $250,000 better than I ever expected.

The House, this morning, promptly concurred in the amendment made by the Senate, by a vote of 85 to 32, and the bill was sent to the Governor. As the Governor has previously announced he will be signed shortly after its passage, and the Centennials went back to Philadelphia rejoicing. This time we have brought no cold victuals along and fared better, in consequence, than on a former occasion.

A bill introduced a few days ago and passed to third reading in the Senate, and will pass finally to-morrow, which introduces a new and novel principle in the State service. It provides that every Judge of every court of law, who has served as such a term of fifteen years in the Supreme court, or two full terms of twenty years in the other courts, shall, if already retired or hereafter retired, receive annually during their lifetime the half of the amount of the salary he received during the last year of their respective terms. This is a good bill, and is based on the right principle. A man taken away from his business in the prime of life, and retired at from sixty to sixty-six, is poorly able to go back to his profession and begin anew. Although go into counties to settle out Alexander's bill, this is a bill that will stand on its own bill, slightly changed, in its place. The Speaker refused to allow the motion to reconsider and insert an amendment, just inserted, was not in order. Mr. Mc lure then moved to reconsider the vote by which the report of the committee was agreed to, which was lost, 14 to 16, and the bill then passed, 17 to 14. But not until after some angry and excited debate. The Senator from the Fourth district seemed to feel his defeat keenly, and the result was not to his taste. He did not antagonize. He blamed it all on King Caucus, of course; but it seemed rather odd to hear the Senator from Berks join in the cry against Caucus. Two years ago, when the Democrats had the Senate, the Senator from Berks was not so inimical to Caucus. No Democratic Senator, not even Buckalew, would agree to vote with the Republicans for anything without consulting the oracle of the Democratic caucus. But then, it makes considerable difference who occupies the chair.

The Centennial bill occupied the evening session, and was the occasion of the most interesting debate we have yet had. The House bill appropriates $500,000 and taxed every street railway company in the State five per cent. on the gross receipts to raise the needed revenue to meet the appropriation. The Finance Committee of the Senate struck out the House bill altogether and substituted a new bill differing from it materially, but appropriating the same amount, $500,000. This, a week or two last night, Mr. McClure offered a new bill as a substitute, appropriating $1,000,000, and taxing the street railways five per cent. and the railroads on their gross receipts, for four years, the revenue from the source to go into the State Treasury, and to be paid back to the companies as appropriations were deducted from the million appropriated by the bill. Mr. McClure's bill was finally voted down, $500,000 leaving the State to pay only $200,000; but in order to make that sure, Mr. Wallace offered a proviso that none of the money should be paid out of the Sinking Fund, and that in no event should more than $200,000 be paid out of the State Treasury to this purpose. This was adopted, by general consent, and thus limited, the bill was rendered more generally acceptable, and passed finally. Mr. Lowry and Messrs. McKinley, Rowland, Chalfant and Graham, but on the final passage of the bill the yeas were 21, nays 11, and the bill was declared passed. It has withdrawn into comparative nothingness. Originally, the bill was to appropriate $1,000,000 to the Centennial for the benefit of the Exposition, and to ask the State for a million in addition. A bill to impose this tax on the street railways passed finally in the Senate, early in the session; but the general hostility to the measure in the House was such that it was abandoned, and the two schemes combined, thus securing the Centennial only $1,000,000 altogether, instead of $2,000,000 as was at first contemplated. As it is the State gives only $250,000, under any circumstances, whether it gets the city money or not, and that is getting off $250,000 better than I ever expected.

The House, this morning, promptly concurred in the amendment made by the Senate, by a vote of 85 to 32, and the bill was sent to the Governor. As the Governor has previously announced he will be signed shortly after its passage, and the Centennials went back to Philadelphia rejoicing. This time we have brought no cold victuals along and fared better, in consequence, than on a former occasion.

A bill introduced a few days ago and passed to third reading in the Senate, and will pass finally to-morrow, which introduces a new and novel principle in the State service. It provides that every Judge of every court of law, who has served as such a term of fifteen years in the Supreme court, or two full terms of twenty years in the other courts, shall, if already retired or hereafter retired, receive annually during their lifetime the half of the amount of the salary he received during the last year of their respective terms. This is a good bill, and is based on the right principle. A man taken away from his business in the prime of life, and retired at from sixty to sixty-six, is poorly able to go back to his profession and begin anew. Although go into committees

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1873.

THE sudden sinking of the ill-fated steamship *Atlantic*, off Halifax, carrying down with her fifty-seven and eight hundred human souls, is one of those calamities whose vastness and awfulness ordinary language is powerless to describe. There is hardly a home in Christendom to which the appalling news will not carry a shudder. Speaking in these columns, the other day, of the subject of ocean travel, we said: "Vessels which are built and driven with the sole idea of making quick time will almost inevitably, sooner or later, meet with disaster." The *Atlantic* seems to have been constructed chiefly with this purpose, having a length ten and a-half times her breadth of beam, whereas the standard of safety is but as six to one; while the fact that her supply of coal was only sufficient for a voyage of ten or eleven days is further proof that rapidity of movements was one of the main objects which her owners and officers had in view. It is a terrible lesson. The question is, will it be properly heeded?

AND now the opposition press has taken umbrage at the government because the managers of the striking railroads concluded to run the postal cars until the report of the Senate Special Committee to inquire into the subject has been made. "The corporations" it is gravely asserted, "retain the full moral victory of the contest. Just how, it is somewhat difficult to discover. The present cost of the railway service is about $6,000,000. If the outrageous claims of the railroad companies had been granted, the cost of the service would have been increased to $57,000,000. They thought the public were bound to have postal cars, and that by threatening their removal they could bring the government to terms. The combination having been utterly broken, and it having been left to the generosity of the government hereafter to comply wholly or in part with the demands of the companies, the result, according to these papers, is a "moral victory" for the defeated monopolists. But then by the same authorities the routs of the rebels during the war were described as "moral victories" for them.

NEW YORK papers are praising the Legislature of that State for having passed a bill looking to the protection of society from professional criminals—that is to say, empowering the police to seize such persons, when known to be ex-convicts and when acting suspiciously at the time of arrest; also to take them before a police magistrate, by whom, on reasonable proof that they were meditating a crime when arrested, they are to be sent to prison or put under bonds for good behavior. A similar law has been in existence in England for some time, where it has been found to work well. The base of operation is a perpetual supervision of the class known as "habitual criminals." In our own State, also, a similar statute is in force; indeed, the bill in question seems to be almost an exact copy of our act on the subject of March 13, 1862, which was decided to be constitutional by the Supreme Court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. BYERS, 42, Pennsylvania State Reports, and which, though originally restricted to Philadelphia, has since been extended to most of the cities of the Commonwealth. The measure is in the nature of a preventive of crime, and the advantage of precaution has become a proverbial long ago. It is now admitted by both lawyers and philosophers that society is entitled not only to punish crime but to prevent its commission; and in this latter lies the value of the act in question.

HOWEVER bad and discouraging the late news from Spain, it is not worse or more discouraging than has been looked for from the first by most persons who refused to surrender their judgment to their wishes. There is absolutely no material in the country on which to found a republic, and when the republic had been proclaimed, there is no reason to suppose that any considerable number of the people had any other conception of the revolution than that it afforded an opportunity to insist upon the practical application of their own social or political theories and dreams. It is certain that the most zealous Spanish theorists and those most willing to risk life for the realization of their schemes are the socialists of different schools, and they are sufficiently numerous to render abortive the best contrived efforts of the rational friends of well regulated self-government. A European journal has lately said, with a good deal of truth, that anarchy is the only form of government which meets with general favor in Spain, because that each of the various parties hopes to attain supremacy amidst the tumult of the struggle to which anarchy gives rise.

It is, however, by no means clear that the republican leaders, such as FIGUERAS, CASTELAR, and others, have anything to reproach themselves with in the direction they gave to the revolution. In consequence of the King's sudden action, one or another of the parties was compelled to take the lead, and probably a larger number of the people willingly accepted the republic than would have accepted any one of the royal aspirants. In any case, civil war was inevitable.

THE relations of railroads to the State and to the people, continue to undergo active and earnest discussion. A special committee of the Illinois Legislature have made a report on the taxation of railroads, and say they find that, while the capital of railroads in that State approaches $250,000,000, they are only paying tax on $25,667,784. The committee recommend that local authorities fix the assessments of railroads, so that those corporations be taxed on the same basis as other property. They also recommend looking after the charters of those roads refusing to obey the law, to see if they are secure in their "vested rights." The Legislature has also unanimously passed a bill to prevent unjust discrimination in freight charges, imposing penalties rising to $50,000 for the fourth offense and $100,000 for every subsequent infraction of the law. In this connection the great anti-monopoly agricultural movement in the North-west is surprisingly significant. The combination now taking form, has in it the elements of the most powerful, the most intelligent, and most honorable union yet formed among workingmen; and there is every reason to hope that its course will be moderate, just and dignified, as becomes such a body of men. The great commercial problem of the day is, how shall the grain growing States produce the greatest amount of food, and send it to market at the least expense? The problem affects not only this country but Europe; not only the West, but the East and the South; and it is the most important of all problems, because neither manufactures nor commerce can be carried on without food, and the food must come chiefly from those fertile and productive regions.

THE many recent instances of fraud and defalcations in banking and trust institutions are demonstrative of the fact that all the dishonesty of the country is not in politics. Considering the very large number of men who hold office in this country, and comparing them, numerically, with those in places of trust in public institutions, non-political, the wonder is that the comparison tells so well in favor of the former. Bank officers, as a rule, are trained to their work and selected solely with a view to their reliability and trustworthiness, whilst the holders of political offices of trust are chosen from the masses of the people, without much, if any, previous training; yet the instances of infidelity are as numerous in the one case as in the other. It is not quite so. And it is to be kept in mind that every case of wrong doing, on the political side of this account, is at once proclaimed from the housetops, whilst every instinct of human nature prompts concealment of the other, wherever concealment is possible. We hear promptly of every case of politicians falling from grace; but we hear, on the other side, only of those which are too large or too flagrant to be hidden.

We do not point out these facts for the purpose of drawing an invidious comparison between the two, but only to show that dishonesty is not confined to politics, as some political reformers would have us believe. The truth is that honesty is the rule and dishonesty the exception, in both cases. We get the average man in both instances; and the people get as faithful officers, in the long run, as private or public corporations do. Honesty is not confined to any one class, nor is dishonesty; and the marvel is, taking into account the very numerous places of trust the voters of the country have at their disposal, that they should succeed, as well as they do, in being honestly served. That they are so served, with comparatively rare exceptions, should go a great ways toward dispelling the singular belief, which some men are permitting themselves to entertain, that every man who engages in politics is necessarily a thief.

THE LATE extraordinary rise of coal in England has set the inventors of that country at work with renewed energy on the old questions of cheap fuel and light. *Nature*, a scientific journal of high character, gives an interesting description of a successful attempt to make illuminating gas by the decomposition of water and the subsequent carbonization of the product by the use of petroleum, or bituminous materials. The hydrogen is obtained by passing steam through incandescent coke, with which fragments of iron ore are mixed, the oxygen of the decomposed water attaching itself to the iron, forming scales of black rust, the hydrogen itself passing into a purifying chamber in a comparatively free condition. The effect of the iron is to promote the perfect separation of the two gases composing water. The charge of iron and coke in the retorts does not need to be removed for several weeks. Accompanying the eliminated hydrogen are trifling percentages of carbonic oxide and carbonic acid and of certain sulphurous vapors. The sulphur compounds are removed by passing through oxide of iron in the purifying chamber. The resulting gas, ready to do heating work, burns with a pale hydrogen flame streaked with a few green lines of the incandescent carbonic oxide. This heating gas is said to cost, for making, only fourteen cents per 1,000 cubic feet, which suffices to boil about fifty gallons of cold water. By a familiar arrangement it can be used in stoves and fire-places. For lighting purposes, this hydrogen gas is made to bubble through a reservoir containing rectified petroleum of a specific gravity of about 0.680, and is then ready for circulation and consumption, and is reported by *Nature* to have an illuminating power of 16½ candles, and a flow of five cubic feet an hour. In this form the gas costs about forty cents per 1,000 cubic feet; the cost of ordinary coal-manufactured gas in London being fifty-six cents, when coal is twenty-six shillings a ton. If the gas thus produced shall prove to be a permanent compound, capable of passing for long distances through pipes, in all weathers, without disintegration, the invention bids fair to revolutionize the whole subject of heating and illumination.

EXCESSIVELY STUDIOUS YOUTH.

An alarm was lately sounded by the New York *Times* on the subject of the overwork of children in the schools. In a strain mingled of jest and earnest the *Times* said, in substance: "We no longer see those good, chubby-headed, stupid children we used to see everywhere. Our boys and girls are shrewd, quick witted, nervous, early mature," and then the writer, evidently quite overcome by feeling, exclaimed: "If mothers only knew what an invaluable quality for American children stupidity is! that they so rarely now enjoy the inestimable possession is due, the journalist thinks, to the fact that they are required to sit too many hours in school.

It is an old complaint; the *Times* has merely rediscovered or revived a subject of anxiety which was thoroughly discussed, several years ago, in the newspapers and school committee rooms. In fact, as a matter of domestic concern it is a subject of perennial interest, careful mothers who have sons at college or at school rarely consummate their natural pride half pleasing, half painful that the amiable youth are positive y suffering in health from their devotion to intellectual pursuits. It must perhaps be admitted that the youth himself is not always as earnest as he ought to be in relieving the maternal heart from its burden of fears. Fathers are less exposed to the illusion.. But the question started by the *Times* is of wider compass and less within the domain of the imagination than the single cause of excessive overstudy. The charge is that American children are confined in school too many hours in the day, where their tender minds are tasked in a degree hurtful to physical and mental health.

If the statement is understood to apply to American schools in general we much doubt its truth. In Boston and some other towns of New England there can be no doubt that formerly children in schools, both public and private, were required to undergo unnecessary and injurious amounts of intellectual labor. They were kept confined too long, and under the improved methods of instruction employed it was there possible to secure real and excessively prolonged attention to study. The result was and is that it has commonly been taken for granted that the abuse had been reformed.

It may be, and probably is the case, that in girls' seminaries of the higher order in different parts of the country, some of the students seriously impair their health or even permanently undermine their constitution by intense application to books. A girl of the most vigorous nature may thus suffer from too much study, under the restraints as to indulgence exercised by the conventional notions of decorum. Even the most ambitious boys, with teachers of sense and knowledge, are hardly exposed to similar perils, and in most cases weak health in them referred to intellectual labor, might usually be traced to some other cause.

As to the great majority of American school boys and school girls, it is a mere mistake to think that they study and learn too much rather than too little. A foreigner among us, criticizing the remarks of the *Times*, makes a general observation on the subject, which will seem true to every one who has any knowledge of European schools. Nowhere else in the civilized world, he says, do children labor so little as in the American schools. They attend school only two hundred days out of the three hundred and sixty-five. Two days of every week—Saturday and Sunday—they enjoy the most perfect freedom; during the five school-days, they are confined in the school room only five hours a day; and during the latter, and unlimited, mental occupations are relieved by intervals devoted to rest, singing and callisthenic exercises. A single hour of study at home, as a rule, suffices to do all that the teacher requires of their private industry.

That mere excess of study does not injure the health, or spoil the constitutional tone of American children is evident from the general standard of attainments in school studies. Though well informed men abound everywhere, it is still true that as a general rule, the average intelligence of the American of the common school, is usually *intelligent* far beyond the range of his positive *knowledge*. That is, his mental faculties usually possess an alertness and activity, which in other countries are commonly associated only with the intellectual acquisitions of an extensive education. To this American peculiarity in its early stage the writer quoted above possibly refers when he speaks of the shrewdness and early maturity of American youth. But the truth is that these traits are not the results of undue devotion to school studies; they are rather the result of social influences, social, intellectual and political, springing from our popular institutions and the tempting opportunities of the country, and which directly tend to counteract the proper work of the schools. American youth, boys especially, in consequence of the influence referred to, early come to feel themselves masters of the situation. They cannot long be kept in the condition of ignorant, dependent and submissive deference to the judgment and will of seniors, and early learn either openly or secretly to think slightingly of the prescribed methods of preparing them for a career to which they prematurely feel themselves fully equal. Were it application practicable the most effectual way of neutralizing or preventing the uninteresting traits of youth which at these times do not believe that they are in the old fashioned pupillary state with all its conditions.

THE RISE IN GOLD, AND ITS CAUSES.

The rise in the price of gold to a point it has not touched before in two years is not so difficult to understand, when all the facts are considered. It is always easy to blame the rise on speculators and "corners;" but speculators and operators for a rise base their dealings on substantial facts, and although they frequently overdo the thing, they could not succeed as they do if the public mind did not coincide, in some measure, with their judgment.

Last Saturday gold advanced to 117. On that day the statistics of the commerce of the port of New York for that week were made public. Look for a moment at the figures:

Foreign imports at New York for the week	$13,884,798
Exports from do. do. do.	5,360,941
Excess of imports	8,523,857
Imports of gold since July 1, 1872	49,528,172
Exports of gold same time previous year	27,794,896
Excess in favor of 1872–'73	21,612,267

These figures tell their own tale. A nation which imports fourteen millions in one week and exports only five and a quarter millions, must export gold to make up the deficiency; and a people who exports nearly fifty million of gold in thirty-nine weeks to pay for their excess of imports, must not be surprised at the grand but steady advance in the premium on the gold they are so lavishly exporting. Less than two years ago the government had over a hundred millions of coin in its Treasury; now it has only sixty-six millions. The difference has gone to Europe to pay for imported goods, and as the government reserve of coin dwindles, the premium on coin increases. "Always taking out of the meal tub and putting nothing in, soon comes to the bottom."

But this is not the worst of it. Millions upon millions of railroad bonds have been sold abroad, the proceeds of which have furnished exchange with which to liquidate the balance of trade against us. This has temporarily put off the evil day, but the day of payment and settlement looms big in the future, and meantime there is no interest on the bonds to pay, which adds that much more to our indebtedness. We cannot go on forever, nor much longer, borrowing money from Europe, and buying more goods than we are able to pay for. The speculators in gold are shrewd enough to put all these facts together and draw the unavoidable conclusion that gold must inevitably advance; and it would be well if all the people of the country could see the facts as clearly and draw the proper conclusion. "The prudent man forseeth the evil and hideth himself; but the foolish pass on and are punished."

NEW YORK FASHIONS

Spring Openings

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, April 1, 1873.

March is a very quiet month so far as fashion is concerned. Great boxes containing our future wardrobes, or their material, are piled upon the street, and block our steps at every turn; but what we are really to wear when the chilly winds of March are gone, and the sunshine has come, the most of us do not know. We are accustomed to taking what has been provided for us in the way of fashion without demur, and accept the fate that forces plain our bonnets and dresses, with less reluctance than the Hindoo his destiny.

The relics of what once constituted the most important event of the season—the milliners "opening," still lends a decayed sort of interest to the month, like the fragrance of withered flowers, but it can hardly be said to give it fashionable importance, as the most fashionable even of the millinery houses defer their openings of late years until April, and make their bonnets of secondary importance to their costumes, which include bonnets, matching the dresses, or trimmed to correspond with them. The introduction of the round hat struck the first blow at the business of bonnets. Its adaptability, economy and becomingness made it an institution at once. To compete with it, bonnets were made small, and simplicity in opposition, and simply provokes a smile at the idea which it suggests of praying at "old woman."

The faults of the head-gear are generally the same as last year, want of character, and an effort to hide the negative defects by a superabundance of trimming. To this is added the fashion of a mixture of colors, or shades upon one bonnet, which is only allowable when these harmonize exactly with the costume. Put out three shades of green for example, upon a straw, or chip bonnet, in conjunction with flowers, laces, feathers, all differing in color, or tint, then put this mixture in close contact with the probabilities of an ordinary toilette, and what confusion of shades there would be! If colors could speak, what a Babel of sound! The subtleties of art should be left to those who can bring time, experience, taste, and means to the solution of the difficulties; tyros and economists should confine themselves to the simplest styles and combinations.

In round hats for spring wear and traveling purposes, black and black and white straw are the most in demand. There is a fancy for trimming hats with colors, dark blue for example, mixed with straw and jet; and white straws with black, black are dotted or banded with the same colors, supposing the crown, and long trails of moss roses the ornaments.

Jet and straw are largely combined, and quantities of oxydized metal appear in the form of beads, buckles, chains and ornaments, which are very inappropriately used as ornaments for hats and bonnets. The prominent styles among the round hats are the following:

THE RUBEN'S HAT.

The Ruben's hat has of late obtained a certain hold upon the minds of fashionables, though, it has certainly the merit of being very picturesque, but let me observe that the most picturesque things, if inappropriate, are in the worst taste for street wear. The Ruben's hat is a broad-brimmed shape, one side of which is turned up and fastened, as in the portraits of the celebrated painter, while a very large and sweeping plume encircles the entire crown, and falls droopingly at the back. This hat will be seen at once, is better suited to a watering place, or for riding in the park, than for the streets of a crowded city. Yet all who are seeking for a particulary becoming riding hat—I allude, of course, to young ladies—will be pleased to learn who find that to youth and freshness the Ruben's hat gives an added charm.

THE CALABRIAN.

The Calabrian hat is a new shape in straw of various kinds, and is singularly stylish in effect, though, let it be remembered, that it demands a tall woman to wear it, the effect of the hat upon a short person is peculiarly disastrous to grace or beauty. The Calabrian is not unlike the Ruben's hat, only turns up at the back, and, for the trimming, has a very large scarf made with a rose, or a bird's wing of light colors. A flat bow, with an airy, floating end, is sometimes added to ornament the side, and a large scarf of black Spanish lace with a hand fringe border, or open-work, is used to wear it heretofore, and who simply adopt it because of its durability. There is no denying that tea color wears well.

THE PLUMS AND BLUES.

The plums and blues still *reign*. No decided an invasion upon the prevailing rules of color took a long time to obtain favor, but, as is always the case when an eccentric mode has been struggled against, when it does succeed it becomes a furore, for either causes or effects wear. Plum cloth and large purple, or cashmere, with cuffs, collar (sailor style) and side pieces of turquoise blue velvet, is extremely pretty dress, and is in high favor this Spring.

In both bonnets and hats for misses, ladies, both young and old, the plum and blue is in favor, and plum mingle, and are the prevalent combination that which has obtained most favor amongst the largest number.

In cravats for ladies, misses, gentlemen, and lads, the plums and blues are in vogue. A new style is a plum colored, embroidered with turquoise blue. In evening dress this combination of color has a fashionable air during the winter. The two colors are combined as follows: Deep plum with turquoise blue, lighter plum with almost a British blue, and an almost black plum with a sky blue.

GOING TO EUROPE.

Everybody that is not going to the Adirondacks, or to Colorado, is going to Europe. Going to Europe has become merely a shopping expedition, which to those who know how to do it, undoubtedly, saves a large part of the expense.

Ladies are beginning to understand by this time in what direction to expend their resources so as to get the largest returns. Cloth in London; collars, cravats and gloves in Paris; ribbons and velvet in Genoa; gase de Chambery in Savoy; needlework in Germany, and ornaments in Vienna. A retrenchment in millinery, which requires but a point lace, a cloth suit of bottle green or sailor blue, an embroidered Cashmere costume, a black silk suit trimmed with real lace, a real Irish poplin, a set (including jacket) of sealskin, a set of pink coral and a pearl fan are the principal items. These "must haves" of every lady's note book. It may be as well to mention that the most convenient costume for a trip to Europe is a blue silk skirt and a black Cashmere polonaise, belted in with leather, with mounted pocket attached. This does not catch dust, will brush off easily, and is thoroughly ladylike. It should be handsome, and will then last through an entire trip and home again. The pocket fastens securely, and is most convenient for change and the like. The belt is the principal feature. Those suspended small umbrella, eye-glasses, fan and scent bottle. A long linen sack or water proof with over cape, which can be removed at pleasure, is indispensable.

A DRESS RECEPTION.

Heretofore it has been difficult for ladies—strangers in New York—to obtain a glimpse of really grand toilettes, the latest in design, color, combination, and material. The only course open to them was to visit large establishments where they saw masses of heterogeneous costumes on exhibition, select the least objectionable, or buying material, and entrust it to Providence and a strange dress maker, without any certain knowledge upon which to base an estimate of the skill—beyond that of merely mechanical accuracy—with which her garments are to be made. This difficulty is now obviated by a "dress reception," which is held daily in the dress-making department of Lord & Taylor's large establishment, on the plan adopted by Worth, in Paris. In one of Madame's (the chief's) rooms, set apart for the purpose, seven or eight elegant toilettes of different styles are daily on exhibition, the very latest in style, and perfect specimens of high art, in form, color and arrangement.

In addition to these are samples arranged in different styles, colors and materials, and visitors are invited so that ladies can select from them the fabrics of which they desire the costume to be composed. Polite ladies are in attendance, and the call is made as agreeable as one upon a friend. No questions are asked, and no patronage is solicited. The millinery and all other departments of the house, are modeled somewhat upon the same plan, and owe much of their popular character to the spirit and enterprise of Mr. John W. Mason, the Superintendent, who understands the growing necessities of this luxurious age, and meets them with a liberality which cannot fail of a munificent return. JENNIE JUNE.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Patent Office transacted more business and obtained larger receipts last month than during any previous month since its establishment.

The Massachusetts Committee on Education has reported an act to increase the allowance of $3,000 to $5,000 a year for the expenses of teachers' institutes. It also allows children to attend school in other towns than those in which they live.

The discussion of the subject of overwork in the public schools, now going on in the Eastern States has already had the good effect of reducing the length of the daily school sessions in a considerable number of instances, and the reform is still spreading. This is encouraging.

The largest catalogue of stars that has ever been published in America is now about to appear from the United States Naval Observatory at Washington. This publication has been long expected by astronomers.

The Barnesville (Ga.) *Gazette* is an entertaining paper. Its last issue contains two hymns, both set to music. The advantage of this is, the subscriber can take his paper to church, sing the hymns on the back page, and relapse into the local columns when the parson reaches the heavy part of the sermon.

The Bureau of Education at Washington has information of the establishment of the first professorship known in England of the science and arts of education as a special subject of instruction and study for teachers of secondary and higher schools.

Wealthy Americans with handsome daughters often marry titled Europeans, but it is seldom we know that a French law provides that sons-in-law may claim support from their fathers-in-law. Paris is full of "barons," very handsome and decidedly impecunious.

A medical journal states that dentists do not sufficiently study the local applications of pulverized ether to the trigeminal nerve, in front of the ear, as a means of painless extraction of teeth in ordinary cases. Hepocque and Predel announced, in 1866, that, by the local application of pulverized ether to this way, prolonged for three or four minutes, over the maxillary and molar regions, sufficient anæsthesia can be painlessly and almost certainly secured, and their observations have been confirmed by others.

The Ohio Senate is going to investigate the Cincinnati *Commercial* for charging that certain of its members have been bribed to vote against a bill prohibiting lotteries within the State.

It is estimated that more than one million St. Louis are rapidly finding their way to the great lumber regions of the North, and gradually winning the trade in those localities; not only competing with Eastern houses, but even commanding the trade, in a great measure, long monopolized by Eastern manufacturers.

There is no accounting for the vagaries of the law. A man was hanged in Massachusetts, week before last, for taking life, and last week a man was sent to the State Prison for three years and a half for stealing the same crime! Which sentence is the proper one?

Connecticut should be polished, keen-eyed and sharp. It manufactures about half of all the carriage trimmings, cutlery and edged tools, hardware, plated ware, spectacles and eye-glasses made in the United States.

The University of California is rapidly getting into a state of splendid prosperity. A little while ago it had a gift of $50,000 in land wherewith to found a Professorship of the Science, Practice and Literature. Another valuable gift it has just received in the shape of the Toland Medical College building, land, and scientific apparatus, amounting to $75,000.

The last quarrel between Germany and France is as to the proportion of space awarded their respective artists at the Vienna Exhibition. French artists having been unduly favored as regards space on the ground, their Prussian rivals threatened not to exhibit unless they could get their placed on a footing of perfect equality with them.

The Washington city aqueduct is at last completed. One hundred and twenty miles of water main are now in use in the district, of which twelve miles have been raised or lowered to the new grades, and thirty-two miles originally laid with many drinking fountains carry off the $1,000,000 gallons used every twenty-four hours in the Capital, which is but 20,000,000 less than all Paris gets from its government.

A Academy of music has been established at Athens. This is the first establishment of the kind in the East, and already numbers four hundred pupils.

It is not generally known that a coal fire should be lighted by putting the kindling on top instead of at the bottom, as is usually done. The dense fumes of the kindling are thus carried off by the draft, and the heat from above generates the gases in the coal below, and a clear, bright flame is the result.

The gifts to the Geneva Arbitrators, which were made to the order of the State Department, have now arrived at their destination. What will they say to the comprising five pieces—a punch-bowl, a pair of wine-coolers, and a pair of candelabrums. They are all manufactured of solid sterling silver, very richly ornamented, and are designed in the style known as satin finish and parcel gilding.

At the German Crown Prince's desire, a national monument in commemoration of the victory of Woerth is to be erected out of contributions furnished by all officers of the combined German armies, each officer contributing one and a half day's pay.

There is a "School Bill" before the Nova Scotia Assembly which has a provision unlike any in our school laws, and well calculated to secure efforts of the authorities to induce a regular attendance of pupils. The amount granted to each district school is to be divided among the several counties in proportion to the total number of day's attendance at school in each of the registered pupils.

Detroit has a Darwinian experimenter who declares that whenever the piano in his parlor is left open, and the children are at school, he will empty out from his hiding place and run up and down over the keys, evidently delighted with the music produced thereby. When the piano is closed the sagacious rodents will seat himself on the corner and utter dismal squeaks.

Down in Massachusetts they have dropped the question as to who killed Cock Robin, and substituted the following:

Who stole the double pay?
I, said Ben Butler,
With the soul of a sutler,
I voted it mine.
Who was Ben's backer?
I, N. P. Banks,
Who put Ben in the ranks,
I was Ben's backer.

The postal negotiations between France and the United States are not proceeding satisfactorily. The French government has put the salvage of a letter weighing ten grammes at fifty centimes, and the government of the United States, after having proposed a charge of thirty centimes, has stated that it will consent to raise this tariff to forty centimes but that it will consider this proposition the greatest Concession it can make.

The Richmond *Enquirer* thinks Vice President Wilson's act in calling General Gordon to the chair of the Senate was a very delicate and friendly overture to the South, and it says it will be received in the proper spirit and duly appreciated by the Southern people.

The next State to call a Constitutional Convention is Ohio, which elects delegates to that body next week. Constitution mending is growing to be fashionable in all the States.

Northwestern papers state that the past winter has been very severe on small game. Hundreds of quails and prairie chickens have been found under the snow, frozen or dead from starvation. Rabbits and squirrels have died from similar causes.

Twenty-four dollars for forty-eight dozen "stay laces" is one item of the Congressional "stationery" account. It is a correct item—of course it is.

From trustworthy data it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all the persons born in the United States have at birth lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to pulmonary complaints.

A number of clerks in banks and commercial houses have been drawn together for the purpose of organizing an association to provide for the erection of model dwellings in some neighborhood in the vicinity of New York.

Reports received from the electrician state that the last section of the Anglo-American Company is broken 565 miles from Valentia. The Admiralty chart shows 1,875 fathoms of water at that spot.

Let no man with a dumb wife ever approach her in a stealthy manner. A New Haven man did this to his dumb wife the other day, and now she is telling him—not her love—but other things not so pleasant to hear. He frightened her so her speech was restored—and he is not happy.

A well known gastronomer says that to make a leg of mutton perfectly tender it is only necessary to wrap it in a wet cloth and bury it in the earth, where it should be allowed to remain a couple of days.

A circular has lately been widely distributed among the members of the upper ten of English society, calling a meeting to be held in the house of Lord Shaftesbury, to consider what steps may be taken to lessen the growing consumption of spirits in society, "and especially among ladies." The reference to the ladies is significant.

The first number of the *Sanitarian*, a new monthly magazine, has just been published in New York. The name of the *Sanitarian* indicates its purpose.

The horseshoers of Boston are showing the old shortsighted prejudice against new inventions. They have struck because a horse railroad company saw fit to adopt a patent shoe made by machinery, and fastened with screws made by machinery, which enables six men to do the work formerly done by nine.

The District Attorney of New York states that boys of sixteen years of age and upward are the most dangerous criminals to be found in that city.

The other evening a Connecticut lady, while eating stewed oysters, complained that one of them was full of bones. On examination it was found to contain forty-five pearls, varying in size from a pea to a pin head.

Speaking of the cotton crop this season, Southern people say that the money paid for it in the raw state will not fall short of $330,000,000. Of this sum about $35,000,000 will have gone to speculators and first purchasers, leaving $295,000,000 to the producers.

Mining in Mexico seems to have been improving for the past three or four years. The annual coinage is now about $22,000,000, and the production is probably about the same, for the smuggling of silver bars has been very slight lately.

The police of New York report that the hanging of Foster has already had wholesome results in the diminution of crimes of violence, and that fewer arrests for crimes of that class have been made since the execution than in any corresponding period for a long time before.

The photographers are to have a magazine of their own call the *Negative*.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 1, 1873.

This has been a heavy day's work, the House holding three sessions, and the Senate pushing the lengthy calendar published yesterday. The new State Treasury bill was passed in the Senate with but six votes against it.

Numerous bill were returned from the Governor for amendment. The work is the State Department preparing these bills for the approval of the Governor is immense. The Secretary of State, M. S. Quay, is completed to be in his official apartments until very late every night.

The greatest veto of the season came on to-day, and has put a complete quietus on all bills which have been passed with a speculative view. It cuts short the extension of the time of payment of enrolment tax. This bill, "an act extending the time for the payment of the enrolment tax on certain acts heretofore passed," is one of the most extensive ever passed by any legislature. If the veto had been signed by his Excellency, no less than sixteen hundred and twenty-two bills heretofore passed by the Legislature would have been brought into existence. All private bills are subject to an enrolment tax, which is required to be paid within one year from its approval; but if the same is not paid the bill becomes null and void. The following bills were passed over the veto of the governor bill had become law: Two hundred and fifty proceeded to the passage of the following bills: Authorizing the Farmers and Mechanics Land Association of Pittsburgh.

Authorizing payment to the widow of Watson Knott.

Appointment of Notaries Public.

An Appointment Not Relished.

The rumored intention of the Mexican government to appoint Senor Aspieros as the successor to Senor Gustman as the head of the Mexican representation on the American and Mexican Commission, is looked upon with considerable disfavor by our government. Senor Gustman, since the organization of the commission, has been acting as counsel for the Mexicans, and all the cases so far investigated and determined have passed favorably upon the claims of that country. The proposed appointment as a member of the commission he would be called upon to decide upon some of his own cases, is considered in the interest of his client, but as a judge upon their merits. This, it is thought, will prejudice American interests in the case, and in the event of Senor Aspieros appointment, the United States will protest against the appointment of Senor Aspieros.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for March

Reduction During the Month, $1,644,058.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following is an abstract of the official public debt statement for the month of March:

Six per cent bonds	$1,334,741,850 00
Five per cent bonds	414,567,300 00
Total coin bonds	$1,749,309,150 00
Lawful money debt	15,325,000 00
Matured debt	6,925,080 00
Total interest bearing debt	1,771,559,230 00
Certificates of deposit	255,291,000 00
Legal tender notes	24,450,000 00
Coin certificates	45,160,370 00
	24,141,000 00
Total debt without interest	$ 349,042,370 00
Total debt	$2,120,601,600 00
Total interest	32,365,519 00
Cash in Treasury, coin	$ 69,837,376 00
Currency	2,623,840 00
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	24,450,000 00
Total in Treasury	$ 96,911,217 00
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,155,755,902 00
Decrease during the month	1,644,058 00
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not paid	962,560 00
Interest paid by United States	18,569,280 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	4,185,407 00
Balance of interest paid by United States	14,323,892 00

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

Town of Canton, Mississippi, in Ruins—Many Houses Demolished—Not One Stone Left Upon Another.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—The tornado at Canton, Mississippi, last Friday, turns out to have been much more serious and destructive than at first reported. Its course seemed to be from the northwest, and its track, scarcely twenty yards in width, lay through the center of the town. Houses were utterly demolished and blown away, leaving bare walls standing, twisted and distorted in all manner and shapes. Brick walls, buildings and solid chimneys were blown down. Missiles were sent through the air, such as timbers, bricks and pieces of wood, with fearful force. The occasion was therefore beggars description. Dwelling houses that were are now mere heaps of timbers. Kitchens and outhouses were blown absolutely away. Yards were left bare of every living thing—poultry, dogs and all utterly vanished. Substantial dwellings were torn from their foundations, heavily laden cars blown from the track, large pieces of timber carried many hundred yards and buried, when they fell, in the ground. There is no way of telling how the storm accomplished, all in about half a minute's time.

The Canton *Mail*, describing the scene says: "It is indeed a miracle that in all the destruction of houses, where persons with their families in them, were so destroyed, that not one stone was left upon another. Among the miraculous escapes was that of Mrs. Lucy Powell and family. Her house was destroyed. The guests and boarders at the Lauderdale House, Mr. Strode, his wife, son and daughter, Nevada.

CABIN PASSENGERS SAVED.

The following cabin passengers were saved: Edmund B. Marchwald, of Thompson, Langdon & Co., 291 Broadway, New York; S. W. Vick, of Vick & Malone, Wilmington, N. C.; J. Spencer Jones, of the firm of Spencer Jones & Co., London; Carrol Gardner, London; Charles W. Allen, London; Henry Hirsel, of Switzerland; Simeon Camachio, of New Orleans; Nicholas Bridge, Detroit; Adolphus Kaufelder, dealer, 737 Broadway, New York; William John Brindley, of Burslem, England; Daniel Knaue, Spring Garden, Philadelphia; Brown, of Manchester; Nicholas Brandie, of New York.

SHIP'S OFFICERS SAVED AND LOST.

The following ship officers saved: James A. Williams, captain; J. W. Firth, chief officer; Cornelius Brady, third officer; John Brown, fourth officer; Cuppage, surgeon. The second officer, Henry Metcalf, is among the lost. Also Ambrose Wilkins, purser, and Hugh Christie, chief steward. About seventy of the crew were lost and the same number saved. Four hundred and thirteen steerage passengers were saved, which is about one-half of the number on board.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.

The following is the Captain's statement:

We sailed from Liverpool March 30. During the first part of the passage had fine weather and moderate winds. On the 24th, 25th and 26th experienced heavy southwest and westerly gales, which brought the ship down to one hundred and eighteen miles a day. On the 31st March the Engineer's report was laid before me, stating that the engines were getting out of order, and the fuel being that the Atlantic had been wrecked on Meagher's rock, near Prospect, twenty-two miles west of Halifax, and out of about one thousand souls on board seven hundred and fifty were lost. Need we say that the terrible announcement created a profound feeling of horror throughout the community. Having ascertained that one man from the wrecked ship had gained the shore, I at once went to see him. He proved to be Mr. Brady, third officer of the Atlantic, bruised, worn out and almost speechless, after the terrible events of the morning. Nevertheless he cheerfully gave such information as he could.

The Atlantic, Brady said, left Liverpool Tuesday, March 26, for New York. Touched at Queenstown next day to receive mails and passengers, after which she started on her voyage across the ocean. She had a full complement of passengers, about a very large number of possengers. Brady could not give the precise number, but thought there were more than seven hundred. The vessel was a fine iron steamship called the Atlantic, with the ninth of March, has a duplicate list of the passengers of the cabin and steerage. She is expected to be due on the following day. Nothing occurred was caused by mistaking the lights on the coast, and do not attach any blame to the officers of the vessel, Captain Williams was an experienced and excellent seaman. He has been about twelve years in the employ of the Inman line, and in the White Star line since its organization. At one time he commanded the steamer Colorado, which after he retired from her was lost by a collision in the Mersey.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 2.—The announcement of the wreck of the steamship Atlantic and the appalling loss of life caused thereby, creates a profound sensation in this city and at Liverpool. The offices of agents for the line have been thronged all the morning with friends of the passengers, all anxiously trying for the names of the survivors, the list of whom have not arrived.

The following is a list of passengers on the steamship Atlantic saved from the wreck: John Price, H. Kruger, S. W. Vick, Albert Sumner, J. Hewitt, Spencer Jones, H. Wellington, W. Gardner, James Brown, R. Cooper, Mrs. A. Marsland, H. Hulrich, A. Redmond, W. Greeyett, W. Sheat, H. Sheat, Chas. Allen, Mrs. Brindley, Miss Brindley, Alexander Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Merrick, Mrs. Sheat, Miss Donelson, Miss Randon, Miss Bradie, Miss Barker, Miss Manning, Augustus Manning, Ralph Smith, John Richard, aged 17, Nenah, Iceland; Patrick Laughlin, aged 20, Ireland; Richard McCarthy, aged 20, Plymouth, England; and the husband and three children of Mary McDermott, matron of the Fifth Cabin. The only additional persons positively known to be passengers on the Atlantic, John H. Hinds, aged 20, Price, 151 Broadway, New York; Mr. Kruger, 54 Exchange Place, New York; Albert Sumner, San Francisco; Henry T. Hewitt, of J. J. Hewitt & Co., 445 Broadway, New York; Mr. Merritt and wife, New York; Miss Seymuset and Miss Merritt, New York; Mrs. Davidson and daughter, London; W. B. Verplanck, Boston; Mr. Sireet, wife, son and daughter, Nevada.

CABIN PASSENGERS SAVED.

The following cabin passengers were saved:

PERSONAL.

Jesse Grant, son of the President, will this week leave Washington with Senator Cole's family for the Pacific coast, when the President and Mrs. Grant will go North.

Ben. Perley Poore, the veteran correspondent, is now installed as editor-in-chief of the Washington *Chronicle*, which in part is owned by ex-S-nator Hamlin.

And now it appears that Vanderbilt has made no gift nor endowment to any college. The Nashville *Union and American* understands that he has made an offer, with conditions, of $500,000 to the trustees of the Central University of the Methodist Episcopal Church South to build a university; that that offer has been accepted by the trustees and referred to the Commodore; that it is the wish both of Mr. Vanderbilt and the trustees that this great institution should be established in or near Nashville. But, to create it here, something must be done by Nashville or her citizens. The conditions of Mr. Vanderbilt's offer, not his "gift," cannot properly be made known to the public until he receives and acts upon the proceedings and determination of the trustees, who recently met in Nashville.

A medical prodigy, in the shape of a pianist who executes admirably, though he cannot read a bar of music, has been discovered in Lafayette, Indiana. His name is David Pohlman, and he is employed as a common laborer on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad.

Here is a paragraph going the rounds of the press, which we give for what it is worth: "Fran Pauline Lucca, having obtained her divorce from her husband, Lieut. Rarak, is now free to marry, and is married to a Major in the Second Regiment of the Guards, Herr von Walloven, who has, with this view, already resigned his commission, and will shortly arrive in America. Like the Baron von Rahden, Herr von Walloven was also severely wounded in the Franco-Prussian campaign, and removed by Frau Lucca from the field hospital to her residence, where she nursed him by the side of her first husband."

The death of a remarkable soldier of the United States army has taken place very recently at Fort Washington—that of Ordnance Sergeant Cameron. He has been in the service for sixty-seven years, and for forty years has been stationed at Fort Washington, and in all this time it is said he has never failed of lighting the lamp in the light house each and so remarkable has been his unfailing strength and health. He was in command of the fort at the time of the breaking out of the late war, and was at the time the only officer there. He has a very interesting and eventful history, dating back to a period prior to the time when General Winfield Scott was in the army, and many has been the sweaty evening beguiled and time pleasantly by the story of his camp life in early wars.

An interview with Colonel Pickett, of Virginia, is published in one of the Washington papers, relative to the current statement that Jake Thompson and Jeff. Davis had divided the Confederate treasure between them—the sum of half a million of dollars when the Confederacy exploded. Pickett, it will be remembered, is the man who, last fall, negotiated the sale of the Confederate archives to the government. In the present interview he says: "As far as the charge so far as Jake Thompson is concerned, but says nothing as to Davis.

On Bollinger's seventy-fourth birthday an autograph letter of congratulation from King Lowis was —as usual since some years—presented to the veteran canonist. The doctor will, in the course of the present year, celebrate the golden jubilaeum of his appointment to a professorship.

Mr. Manton Marble is now doing more on the *World* than he has at any other time during the past five years, and many people are speculating politics the paper shows a marked improvement.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams will deliver an oration on the late William H. Seward, at Albany, on the 31st prox., in the same building in which Mr. Seward delivered his famous eulogy on John Quincy Adams, twenty-five years ago.

Prof. Watson, of the Michigan University, having penned a newly discovered asteroid Thyra, in honor of the King of Denmark's daughter, has received a very graceful and complimentary letter of acknowledgment from the King and Queen.

A dinner party was given in Charleston, a few days ago, at which some interesting revelations were made by Judge Clifford, formerly Attorney General of Massachusetts. According to the statements of a Charleston paper, the Judge made the secret history of the extraordinary legal conferences which stopped all proceedings against Jefferson Davis for the crime of treason. The Judge said that some of the most eminent lawyers of the North were called together in Washington to discuss the question, the legal complication, the laws of nations, the decisions of the Supreme Court in the case of Aaron Burr, in order to find a precedent or authority for holding the ex-President of the Southern Confederacy to account; that although the council of great legal minds engaged in the discussion of this subject differed on some points, they were agreed upon the principal questions at issue; and that, on their recommendation, the case was abandoned by the government. The conclusion, in brief, was that the laws of the United States had not been so constructed as to afford any certainty of punishment for high treason or rebellion, and that, if arraigned, Davis could not have been convicted.

The Macoupin (Ill.) *Inquirer* says that a Greene county young lady, who is worth $30,000, recently refused to marry a clergyman because she thought she was unfit to be the wife of a minister. He then abandoned his sacred calling, and proposed again. The second time she declined on this offer, on the ground that she was too good to marry a man who would throw away his clerical robes to win a woman's hand.

Paul Akers, the sculptor, recently showed that courage of ideas which becomes an American. He ventured to depart from the received model of the face of Cicero, and produced something which gave quite a shock to the preconceived ideas of the world. A gold medallion has since been struck off, bearing the consulate of Cicero, which quite justifies the American sculptor.

The London correspondent of the Augsburg *Gazette* states that the Duke of Edinburgh's engagement with the Grand Duchess Marie, of Russia, only daughter of the Czar, is to be definitely agreed upon by the two courts. The publication of the engagement will take place at Sorrento shortly after the Empress of Russia's arrival, and it is there that the betrothed couple will meet for their first visit.

The engagements which Strakosch has made for his new troupe are thus far as possible: Mme. Nilsson-Rouzaud, and Mlle. Torriani, sopranos; Miss Annie Louise Cary, contralto; Signors Campanini, Capoul, and Boufratelli, tenors; Signors Maurel and Del Puente, baritones; and Signor Nanetti, basso.

The announcement that Henry Clay Dean is coming back to Iowa to live creates considerable consternation. Our paper recommends him to settle in Cologne. It is thought he has been accumulating too fast in Missouri.

"Chinese Cheap Labor."

Believers in the importation of Chinese as a solution of the much vexed and threatening labor question will now have to look elsewhere for a panacea for the ills of the system. We now have it on the authority of the New York *Bulletin* that the experiment of substituting Mongolian for home and European workmen has proved generally a total failure, the only exception thus far being at North Adams, Mass. Various reasons are given to account for the miscarriage of the scheme. The Chinaman, it is said, is liable to hibernate and has weaknesses the same as his European and American competitors. In spite of his apparent docility he manifests a lamentable proclivity for the highest wages going, and to check this tendency a system of boycotting and secession from outside influences is necessary. Intelligent white men and shrewd Yankees are disgusted at their keenness in making a bargain, and the growing difficulty of overreaching them is a matter of general complaint. The non-admiration-eyed strangers who were lately glad to work for little or nothing demand the highest wages when they have learned the trade. But there is this difference between them and other workmen. If their demands are refused they do not sit down to starve in idleness. They generally start on their account next door to their old employer, and draw off his customers by underselling him on his own specialty. The average Chinese laborer is no more virtuous than his white prototype, and very soon learns the vices of the "Melikan man," adding to them certain oriental improvements which he develops any time he sees more wholesome. He is apt to be excessively fond of smoking opium, and, like his betters, gets lazy, and disposed to take his "day of" as often as possible. He also drinks, too, to excess, and is by no means a model of honesty. When he has learned his trade and picked up a few words of English—which is generally very quickly done—he is ready to abandon his employer without the slightest notice, in favor of any other which he can obtain at ever so slight an increase of wages. Capt. J. B. Hervey, who has had in his extensive laundry at Belleville, N. J., 150 Chinamen, has reluctantly come to the conclusion that the system is not practicable, and has recently countermanded, at considerable loss, an order which he had given for a large addition to this force. Many of those first imported by this gentleman deserted in the manner mentioned above, and did not go empty handed. They had contracts' considerable bills with the shopkeepers of Belleville, on the strength of the fact that the Chinese were employed for a fixed number of years, and were to be able to pay. The merchants have in this way lost large sums, and there is no possibility of their ever securing their claims.

The *Ballou* mentioned also, the recent commotion among the Chinamen at Beaver Falls, caused by the fact that some new arrivals from China received a cent or two a day less than their fellow-countrymen who had been at the trade for years. And yet that is how the matter was carried out—down to the fact that the old experienced hands joined in with the new arrivals and could not see why all should not receive the highest minimum pay.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES.

Wills Probated and Letters of Administration Granted.

The following is a list of wills admitted to probate and letters granted to administrators during the month of March, by J. H. Gray, Esq., County Register:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Date ent.	Executors.
Elizabeth Neely	Mary Winkler.
Frederick Winkle	Mary Winkle, John Mecormick, Richard Mock.
John D. McCormick	Hannah Odem.
Alexander Glenn	Wm. Thompson.
Lorenz Hartman	Benjamin P. Bakewell.
Nancy Bakewell	Benjamin Hoffman.
Robert Scott	Thomas M. Stewart.
Margaret Stewart	Addison M. Cameron, Wm. Hutchison.
Wm. W. Brown	Wm. Hamilton.
Peter Tesh, Jr	Wm. Bell.
Sarah Shellenberger	Christian Gerber.
Christian Gerber	Rudolph Krieg.
Rudolph Krieg	L. W. G. Fiehe.
L. W. G. Fiehe	Jacob Bradwell.
Jacob Bradwell	David M. Park.
Alnier Park	Robert McCallin.
Priscilla McCallin	John Cuthbertson.
John Cuthbertson	J. H. Fowler, Mary McLean.
Mary McLean	Wm. McCullough, Frank W. McLean.
Maria C. Ade	H. R. Gedlus.
Thomas Adams	Wm. Adams.
John R. Semple	Frank Semple, Mary J. Clarke, Jos. H. Jones.
Thomas Bailey	Hannah Bailey.
Samuel Fenco	
Lewis Lowry	
G. E. Warner	Franklin Osborne, David N. White.
Mary Mullen	John Mullen.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent's.	Administrators.	Bond.
Ann W. Robison	G. R. R. Robison	$ 500
H. D. Ivory	Robert Collins	200
Henry Young	Robert Collins	200
John Adams, Jr	Rebecca Adams	6,000
James Trimble	Margaret Trimble	6,000
Mary W. Crumpton	Elizabeth Crumpton	200
Philip Dolan	Bridget Dolan	2,000
Samuel Fairman	William Hare	2,000
Abram Otterman	Jacob Otterman	3,000
Bernard McAree	Thos. T. Wrightman	100
Chris. Cunningham	Sarah Cunningham	2,000
John Hand, d. b. n. c. t. a.	Augustus Hand	2,000
James Hood	Wm. Hood	6,000
A. M. Stotler, Esq	M. B. Stotler, Esq	10,000
Patrick McAuley	Mrs. E. McAuley	800
Robert Bailey	Mary J. Bailey	6,000
Adam Gindlesperger	Jos. Gindlesperger	4,000
Margaret Vandergrift	Jas. Vandergrift, Jr	4,000
George Fulkerson	Mrs. E. A. Fulkerson	2,000
John R. Abraham	R. B. Abraham	200
Conrad Schmidt	Mrs. Mary Schmidt	1,000
Nicholas Schwab	M. A. Schwab	5,000
Mrs. W. S. Bowman	Wm. S. Bowman	600
Henry Rayner	J. W. Hall, Esq	3,000
Isadora McFarland	Jas. McFarland	1,000
Rev. Patrick Kerr	Rev. J. F. Holland	5,000
J. W. Aswell	Mrs. E. Aswell	5,000
Amy Sutton	Reuben Wall	4,000
John Luffy	Peter Luffy, Elizabeth Remaris	4,000
John Birck Sr	Jacob F. Siemer	21,000
Wm. J. Kirkpatrick	J. Kirkpatrick	100
Robert Caldwell	Wash. Caldwell	2,500
John Kramer	Elizabeth Kramer	600
Henry H. Gaede	Catherine Gaede	10,000
Elizabeth Bush	George A. Bush	1,000
David Reese	Mary A. Reese	200
Benj. B. Sleigh	Samuel Sleigh and Jas. J. Robinson	2,000
James McCalla	Major Wm. Free	800,000

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2, 1873.

With a speck of war between the great railroad lines in our immediate neighborhood, with the struggle between the Postmaster General and the roads concerning postal cars, the subject of governmental supervision of railroads comes up, like Banquo's ghost, and will not down at the bidding of those who would see it buried from the sight of the public; the great voting public, who are all, either as producers or consumers, interested in seeing some effective measures inaugurated which shall raise the burden of high freight charges from their shoulders.

President Grant saw the oncoming wave of popular feeling when he advocated Congressional aid for the purpose of opening channels for cheap water transportation between the seaboard and the West, and in this was consistent with himself in advocating, also, protection to home industries, although some of our free trade contemporaries would accuse him of being inconsistent. When the farmer has to go from home to find a market for his surplus product, the less he has to pay for transportation the greater his profit. With the growth of manufactures in the West, fostered by a productive tariff, the less will the former have to pay out in freights as his market is nearer home. The best illustration of this we find in the price of farm products at Johnstown now and prior to the building of the Cambria Iron Works. Then the farmer paid more than half the price realized from his products in reaching this market. Now he gets the same rates that are paid here, and expends little or nothing for transportation, a clear gain to him of the amount paid formerly.

Of the government supervision of railroads which we are glad to see is occupying the attention of the Constitutional Convention, we can no better than quote a passage from a letter of Josiah Quincy, published in one of the Boston papers:

"My own opinion is that ultimately the United States, acting under the same authority by which they constructed the National Road, will own the road-bed and stations of freight roads on all the great lines, and like the Erie canal, borrow them from time to time; negotiations as regards regular and moderate speed to any person who wishes either to run freight cars thereon upon them, paying, as to the canal, regular and fixed tolls for their use. With such regulations (supplemented as they would be by the telegraph), no danger of collisions, and as the cars would not have to go upon sidings to wait for express trains, their speed would be about as great and the hour of their arrival as certain than at present, and there would be an end of compt ints of shortages or excessive tariffs, as individuals and not corporations would be responsible."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119	119	119¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115	115¼	115⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	116	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116	117	117⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	116¾	116¾	116⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117¼	117¼	117⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116⅞	116	116
10-40s	111	111	111
Gold	117	117¼	117⅛
Currency 6s	123½	123½	123½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	117¼
Carton	117¼
Five-twenty Coupon	117¼
Five-twenty Registered	117¼
Ten-forties Coupon	116¾
Ten-forties Registered	116¾
Funded 1881 Coupon	119¼
Funded 1881 Registered	119¼
Funded 1881 Registered	119¼
Funded 1881 Registered

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1873.

BY REFERENCE to our Washington correspondence it will be seen that the examination and survey of the Youghiogheny river, authorized by act of Congress, are to be under the direction of Col. MERRILL, who has charge of the improvements of the Ohio and Monongahela rivers.

THE Spanish people have given the world another noble illustration of their capacity for self government by decreeing the liberation of some ten thousand Cuban slaves. Liberty begets liberty, and the emancipation of those yet held in bondage will follow in the not far distant future. The statesmen of the new Republic are proving themselves as pure in policy as in eloquence.

PETE HERDIC'S nice little scheme to create a new county out of parts of Tioga, Bradford and Lycoming, has come to grief. The COMMERCIAL'S opinion that it was a private speculation was evidently shared by the Senate; and Mr. HERDIC, who did not at all relish the taste which that body gave him of its temper concerning the subject, has withdrawn the bill and made a virtue of necessity. And this is probably the last we shall ever hear of Minnequa county.

THE Legislature of Missouri has just set an example which deserves to be copied by the law makers of other States. That body has passed a bill which provides that railroad laborers, instead of being compelled to hold slippery contractors responsible for their wages, shall have a lien on the road. This is certainly placing legislation "where it will do most good."

IT IS intimated in some quarters that the next Democratic National ticket will probably be, for President, Senator SUMNER, of Massachusetts; and for Vice President, ALEX. H. STEPHENS, late of the Southern Confederacy. Yet "how can two walk together except they be agreed?" And we haven't heard a whisper respecting the conversion of STEPHENS to the ideas of modern civilization. Moreover, what will HENDRICKS say?

THIS is the age of International Congresses. The latest proposition for a convention of this character has for its object the examination of the different schemes for a universal system of weights and measures, and the selection of that which shall be adjudged best. There is little doubt that any system which should be thus authoritatively sanctioned would gradually be adopted by the leading representatives of the mercantile classes, and through them eventually by all.

THE Philadelphia *Press* is greatly troubled concerning the question of the State Treasurership, and undertakes to say what will and what will not "be sanctioned by the people." The anxiety of that paper is entirely unnecessary and gratuitous; but that, in view of its memorable experience of last fall, it should assume to "promise" anybody anything, is among the most striking exhibitions of boastful impotence that ever came under our observation. It is as though an impecunious starveling should assume to bestow kingdoms.

HERE is another evidence of the wisdom of the policy of protecting our home industries. The export of rails from the United States for the United States for the month of February was but 21,063 tons, against 53,131 tons in February, 1872, a decrease of 32,068 tons. The total shipments from Great Britain to all countries during the month were but 41,318 tons, against 71,361 tons in corresponding time last year. The decrease is generally less, but the shipments to the United States are very largely reduced. We are now just beginning to reap some of the advantages which our tariff policy has sowed. And yet there are people who refuse to look pleased upon the promising harvest.

LATE European files show that President GRANT'S message, in which he alludes to the tendency of modern society toward republican institutions, has raised a storm of angry but weak protests in all the organs of monarchical government. The fact is too unpleasantly true for kings or their adherents, to care to see it recognized by the ruler of a great nation, and they naturally feel uncomfortable when the disaffected of their own country find such authoritative support outside. The message will do much good in calling the attention of rulers and ruled to the real march of modern feeling, and will force upon the most unthinking serious considerations as to the future of Europe.

THE OPPOSITION press rolls as a delicious morsel under its tongue the London *Times'* dissent from President GRANT'S recently expressed conviction that the civilized world is tending rapidly toward Republicanism. The same paper which subjects this declaration to a "searching analysis," instituted, it will be remembered, an equally exhaustive philosophic inquiry into the question of the Life of the Nation during the war of the slaveholder's rebellion; then, as now, "closing by dissenting *in toto* from the conclusions" which were subsequently woven into the fiber of the world's history. The *Times* is an admirable prophet, no doubt; only it generally happens that the verdict of the future is diametrically against it.

THE question of shortening the hours of study in the common schools is being extensively agitated in the Eastern States. Sooner or later the discussion will reach our own doors. People everywhere are beginning to reflect that there is such a thing as overstraining the tender mind of childhood. Our present school system is quite faulty in this regard. Many an ambitious scholar who is weaker than his or her companions, has been permanently injured by over-study, out of a determination not to be distanced by others, and not to be put back into an inferior class. A modification of the present system in this particular is probably needed as much in other parts of the country as in New England. Take care of the chfidren, and the future will take care of itself.

THE St. Louis *Republican* is astonished and grieved by the large representation of Germans in the late Republican City Convention, and ascribes it to blunders on the part of so-called Democratic leaders, and the lassitude and indifference of so-called Liberal leaders. The matter is not to be wondered at. Our German fellow-citizens are generally as intelligent as they are industrious and law abiding; and it is not at all surprising that those of them who have heretofore been deceived by demagogues are beginning to discover and to resent the impositions of which they were made the unconscious victims. That sturdy sense of justice which characterizes this element of our population as a class, will bring nearly all of them over to the support of Republican principles and policy, in the end.

NORTHERN Democratic journals, it will be remembered, recently counseled the citizens of Louisiana not to pay their taxes; the idea, of course, being to cripple the *de facto* Republican State government. Some of them heeded the foolish advice, and this is how the matter has worked. Says the New Orleans *Times*, a rabid anti-KELLOGG paper:

"Tax resistance, as matters now stand, is a 'kick against the pricks.' It hurts the kicker most; though by sympathy and the community of interest existing in all political societies, it injuriously affects the well-being of those who pay the taxes and obey the laws. Our citizens who own taxable property should consider the matter well before they engage in a riotous attempt to resist the irresistable."

A very pretty moral might be deduced from the above, but from fear of hurting the feelings of the home organ of the reactionists, we refrain.

THE cases of Senator CLAYTON, of Arkansas, and Senator BOGY, of Missouri, were both disposed of by committee reports that the charges of bribery were not sustained. We do not believe the former to be a political saint, any more than we accept the latter as a model of a political reformer. Yet, because CLAYTON is a Republican, the anti-administration press characterizes his exoneration as a "whitewashing job;" while BOGY, who is a Democrat is eulogized as an incorruptible patriot, who comes forth from the ordeal of trial as free from a smell of fire about his garments; much as a smell of fire about his garments; much as a smell of fire about his garments; the remarkable difference of treatment being caused solely by the dissimilarity existing between the political views and opinions of the two Senators. And this mean and petty invidiousness we are asked, forsooth, to accept as an evidence of conscientious journalism and concern for the public welfare.

THE *Journal of the Telegraph* announces that the Western Union Telegraph Company have under consideration, and the plans nearly matured, for a further reduction of tariffs, which is to be of the most radical nature. The change, it is said, contemplates the use of only ten different rates of the entire country, and will establish a uniform air line distance rate between all offices in each of the divisions. This statement, however, is made only on the authority of the corporation itself, and inasmuch as it follows so closely on the announcement that all the opposition telegraph lines in the country had about perfected a consolidation which would enable them to fairly compete with the Western Union Company, both in efficiency of service and extent of territory covered, the report may simply be a resort to the strategy which monopolies almost invariably employ when threatened with serious opposition. It is therefore to be received with a good many grains of allowance.

CHANGE IN THE UNCHANGEABLE.

His Holiness the Pope is said to be occasionally much exercised on the subject of his spiritual dominion in the United States. Indeed, the correspondent upon whose authority we make the statement, employs to designate the condition of the Holy Father's mind a term which to some may seem hardly decorous in view of the position and claims of the incumbent of the Holy See. He sometimes feels "perplexed," we are told, "when contemplating the present condition of the Church in this country, and especially when endeavoring to forecast its future fortunes." But, in truth, the language, properly understood, is quite unobjectionable, implying neither infidelity nor irreverence on the part of the possibly devout correspondent who professes to have received, either at first or second hand, the confession of the exalted personage himself, which alone could warrant a statement concerning his views about so delicate a matter. The authenticity of the statement is, besides, sustained by evidence internal and external. Frankness is and always has been a conspicuous trait of PIUS the Ninth; a trait innate and irrepressible which, in the early years of his pontificate, brought countless troubles upon himself, and which in more recent times has been a source of grievous embarrassment to some of the cardinals and bishops of the Church. The fact is so notorious as to have even suggested the theory that it had somewhat to do with the declaration of his infallibility. It was hoped that the intensified sense of his importance and responsibility would render him more reticent. To us, we confess, the speculation appears far fetched and improbable, but, at any rate, the act of the Vatican Council has produced no such effect on the disposition of the Holy Father, who, indeed, since the dogma was defined, has expressed himself on all subjects with greater freedom if possible than was his wont before he became infallible.

Farther, the Pope's confession of perplexity regarding the future of the Church in the United States implies no negation of the attribute so solemnly conferred upon him or recognized in him by the Council. If we mistake not, the most approved doctors of the Church do not consider infallibility as comprehending the gift of prophesy in its widest sense. It is believed to secure the Pope from error or the possibility of error when officially and *ex cathedra* declaring or interpreting defined dogmas; but as regards the future he, like other bishops, is left to the light of faith and to such insight as he may be able to obtain by prayer into the economy of Providence as set forth in the Scriptures and in the past history of the Church. Hence the Holy Father's minatory prediction of the terrible fate which is certain soon or late to overtake and crush the German Colossus, is to be understood as a mere expression of faith in the future destiny of the Church as foreshadowed by its triumphs in the past, and hence, also, when he owns himself "perplexed" or uncertain with reference to the coming fortunes of the Church in the United States, doubtless the remark is a recognition of the novelty of its position here, and of the difficulty, in the absence of a history running back through many centuries, of forecasting its future. Not that we may suppose the Pope for a moment doubtful about its final triumph over American democracy! Such a supposition would be flat blasphemy. Even Father HECKER is not more certain than he that this country, with the rest of the world, will one day own the sceptre of ST. PETER; but, if the confession to which we refer be authentic, then the Holy Father is less confident than Father HECKER as to the methods and means by which the great consummation is to be brought about.

In the deliberations of the Vatican Council the peculiarities in the position of the American Church were repeatedly referred to. On several occasions American bishops deemed it necessary to remind their European and Asiatic brethren that in defining doctrines and laying down laws for the Catholic world it would not be judicious to forget or ignore the singular conditions by which the faithful were surrounded on this side of the Atlantic, and the slight impression produced upon the majority by their warnings is only one of the facts which proved how completely in that assembly reason and common sense were overruled by faith and enthusiasm. Most of the Old World members evidently regarded American Catholics as too remote from the center of *illumination to deserve much deference*. Indeed, they were unreservedly sneered at as comparatively ignorant and undevout adherents of the Holy See—a reproach which was sharply repelled by a well known bishop from Western Pennsylvania.

But though the great Council may have paid slight respect to the circumstances of the Church in this country, there can be no doubt that they have long been a subject of deep interest and consideration to the immediate rulers of the Church at Rome. And some of these American conditions are so manifestly incompatible with the maintenance of the unchangable character of the Catholic Church that one cannot but wonder that its policy is not more influenced by them. Thus nothing is more certain than that intelligent Catholic laymen educated in republican ideas involuntarily take up a position antagonistic to that assumed by their bishops and priests in temporal affairs. When the decree of the late Council was so generally denounced in Europe it seemed strange that it was so quietly received by the educated Catholics of the United States. But the explanation is obvious. In their complete isolation from European life, they did not take in the full practical import of the dogma. As a doctrine of the Church to be accepted in a theoretical way, they have no objection to the definition. If, however, it should be translated into fact, and should be made the authority for acts of bold interference with the rights and liberties of individuals, as has happened in Germany and Switzerland, it is manifest that intelligent American Catholics would at once renounce it. Even upon the less informed and more devoted members of the Church its high spiritual claims could not be fully enforced with any success or without damage to the Church, in the presence of American republican sentiment, as it exists among intelligent Catholics as well as Protestants.

It is, therefore, rather remarkable that, in despite of this plain truth, the Catholic hierarchy are laboring not less zealously here than in Europe to establish the arbitrary and despotic ecclesiastical rule which is the logical result and practical application of the decree of the late Council. From different parts of this country we receive reports, acts and rescripts of newly appointed bishops, in which are put forth claims to authority of precisely the same tenor with those which have caused so much indignation and resistance in Europe. In some of these cases is even an attempt made to soften or disguise the tyranny; absoluteness is boldly asserted as a sacerdotal right resting on divine sanction. It is, however, noticeable that wherever these spiritual lords, not content with abstract claims, go on to apply them in action, they find themselves in a storm which must be very trying to ordinary nerves. There is, therefore, reason for the uncertainty with which His Holiness regards the destinies of his dominion in the United States. The Church will probably here undergo important modifications.

THE CITY SCHOOLS.

Elsewhere we print a synopsis of the report of Prof. LUCKEY, City Superintendent of Common Schools, which will repay perusal. There are thirty-five school buildings in the city, valued at $1,394,500. These buildings contain two hundred and thirty-three rooms, and an equal number of teachers was employed at an aggregate compensation of $155,752 94. The total cost of tuition, including incidentals, fuel, etc., was $219,201 51. The average cost per pupil, on the whole number enrolled, for teaching alone, was $11.07; average cost, for teaching and incidentals, on the total monthly enrollment, $15 57, and on the average daily attendance, $28 53. In the ward schools, the cost of teaching, exclusive of incidentals, has increased from $18 65 in 1871, to $20 27 in 1872. A still greater increase is shown in the cost of teaching in the High School, which was $50 99 per pupil in 1871, against $71 97 in 1872. The total cost per pupil, in this school, last year, based on the average daily attendance, and including teaching and incidental expenses, was $86 81. In other words, it cost $25,653 34 to instruct an average daily attendance of 295 pupils. When the South Side wards, recently consolidated, are admitted to the privileges of the High School, a much larger number of pupils can be educated without any material increase in the cost. The attendance last year was not so large as in 1871, and some $5,500 more were expended in teachers' salaries than during 1871, which will account for a portion of the increased cost. The Central Board should watch these figures carefully, and keep the expenditures down to the lowest point consistent with the efficiency of the school.

From the report it appears that right out of the twenty-three sub-districts in the city have no bonded debt; that in two other districts the debt is small, while in the remaining thirteen there is a bonded indebtedness of $304,062 70—including $100,000 due by the city at large. This is a heavy indebtedness; but when the character of the buildings erected in the city is taken into account, the sum does not seem so large. It is gratifying to know that, with but a single exception, every district in the city has ample school accommodations. The people are abundantly able and seem quite willing to attain the highest degree of efficiency in the management of their schools.

The report contains much valuable information, and embraces some excellent suggestions for the action of the Central Board. Among these is a recommendation to make vocal music a regular daily study. There will be some opposition to this measure, mainly on account of its cost; but the proposition is one worth careful consideration, and should not be too hastily condemned.

DR. BEECHER ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

In his sermon last Sunday the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER gave his views on the subject of capital punishment. He pronounced it a relic of barbarous times, in which punishments of extreme severity may have been necessary to deter people from the commission of crime. In consequence of prevailing rudeness of manners, the reign of violence, and general obtuseness of the sensibilities, barbarous or imperfectly civilized people regard with a certain indifference any mode of punishment which however really severe yet does not partake of the coarse and atrocious system of life by which they are surrounded. But as civilization advances with its polished manners and refined sensibilities, the popular feeling demands that barbarous punishments with other features of barbarism shall give place to penalties less revolting, which being in more perfect harmony with the spirit and character of the age, are, of course, more adapted to answer their purpose of deterring evil disposed persons from the commission of crime. Thus Mr. BEECHER is confident that imprisonment for life as the fixed penalty for murder would be more effectual than hanging in the prevention of the crime.

But one may ask—why should a civilized people regard perpetual imprisonment with more complacency than hanging? Why is one of them more offensive to civilization than the other? Evidently if imprisonment is more effectual than hanging in the prevention of crime, the reason must be that, it seems the more terrible of the two penalties, and if it is the more terrible then it is more barbarous than the other. The truth is that the notion of the greater terribleness of any other punishment in comparison with death is a mere delusion. "All that a man hath he will give for his life," and in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, a man condemned to death, would regard the commutation of his sentence to one of perpetual imprisonment as a blessed deliverance, even if its execution were absolutely certain. But in no case does its execution to the full seem a certainty to the convict. He hopes for escape in some way even under the despotism of the Czar. If there is no possibility of pardon, then he hopes that something will turn up for his deliverance, and he goes to his doom with a certain measure of cheerfulness. And in this country, it would be foolish, even absurd for any criminal sentenced to prison for life, to despair of again being at large. In the *Nation* of March 20, it is proved beyond doubt or cavil that "there is really no such punishment as imprisonment for life in any State in the Union." It is shown that in Massachusetts, in which State prison management is perhaps better than in any other State of the Union, the average duration of a life sentence is only seven years, and in the Auburn State Prison, New York, the duration of a life sentence is still shorter. From a medical report on the Auburn Prison made in 1868, the *Nation* has gathered the following statistics:

Between 1818 and 1864, 223 persons were committed to that prison under life sentence. Of these, 34 died from natural causes; 8 were killed; 2 committed suicide; 1 escaped; and 18 were transferred to other prisons, leaving 159. Of these, 8 were executed. Well, of these 159, twenty five remained in the prison at the date of the report, and 134 had been pardoned. Perhaps, however, they were pardoned after long years of suffering, and were discharged when age or confinement had made them harmless? Nothing of the kind; their average period of imprisonment was six years and six months. In all these cases, then, the average period of life imprisonment was seven years, and in the Auburn State Prison the duration of

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL SUPPLEMENT.

FISCAL AFFAIRS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY
FOR THE YEAR 1872.

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas:

Herewith I submit Annual Statement of the Fiscal Affairs of the County of Allegheny, as directed by Act of Assembly of May 1st, 1861. In accordance with the provisions of said Act, you will please designate two newspapers of the County in which this Statement shall be published.

HENRY WARNER,
Controller.

January 30, 1873, the within Report presented in open Court, and ordered to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary.

By the Court,
JAMES P. STERRETT,
President Judge.

Filed in my office this 30th day of January, A. D. 1873.

JOSEPH ROSS,
Prothonotary.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS
FOR CURRENT YEAR.

Cash in Treasury, County Funds, Jan. 1st, 1872		$226,814 24
The following Receipts were credited to the several appropriations under which they appear. For those appropriations not named, no revenue was received.		
Appropriation No. 2.		
Interest.		
Central Bank, interest on Treasurer's daily balances from Dec. 13, 1871, to Dec. 13, 1872	$ 3,784 72	
Commercial Banking Company, interest on Treasurer's daily balances from Dec. 13, 1871, to March 4, 1872	49 98	
National Trust Company, interest on Treasurer's daily balances from March 4, 1872, to Dec. 13, 1872	2 302 71	
Pittsburgh Savings Bank, interest on Treasurer's daily balances from March 4, 1872, to Dec 13, 1872	705 16	
		6,842 57
Appropriation No. 3.		
Interest and Expenses on Rail Road Bonds.		
Pennsylvania R. R. Company, amount of interest included in judgment against the County, refunded		228 00
Appropriation No. 4.		
Commissioners' Office.		
Amount paid for copying Bank Tax duplicates, refunded by Commonwealth of Pennsylvania		60 00
Appropriation No. 8.		
Coroner's Office.		
Money found on person of J. Sommerville, deceased	446 77	
" " " " " J. Browne, "	4 00	
		450 77
Appropriation No. 13.		
Court of Quarter Sessions.		
Amount received from—		
H. S. Fleming, Sheriff, for verdict fees	1,188 00	
" " " fines	7,779 16	
Thos. M. Bayne, District Attorney, for forfeited recognizances	1,140 00	
Sundry Persons, costs refunded	207 01	
" " fines for contempt	257 50	
Joseph Brown, Clerk of Courts, liquor license fees for 1872	1,194 00	
		11,765 67
Appropriation No. 14.		
Court of Common Pleas.		
Amount received from H. S. Fleming, Sheriff, for verdict fees		492 00
Appropriation No. 15.		
District Court.		
Amount received from H. S. Fleming, Sheriff, for verdict fees		396 00
Appropriation No. 18.		
Election Expenses.		
Constables' fees for attending election, paid by error, refunded		2 00
Appropriation No. 20.		
Bridges.		
Amount received for old bridge over Deer Creek		5 00
Appropriation No. 27.		
Western Penn'a. Asylum for the Insane.		
Amount received from—		
Directors of the Poor, City of Allegheny	408 10	
Guardians of the Poor, City of Pittsburgh	417 80	
Directors of the County Home	6,142 85	
		6,968 75
The above amounts were received for maintenance of patients charged to, and paid by the County of Allegheny.		
Appropriation No. 35.		
Work-House and Inebriate Asylum.		
Amount appropriated from Liquor License Fund by the Board of Inspectors of Allegheny County Prisons, for payment on account of Work-House debt		3,500 00
Appropriation No. 39.		
Gas Inspection.		
Tax paid by—		
East End Gas Company	37 60	
Pittsburgh " "	2,235 60	
South Side " "	368 99	
Allegheny " "	1,132 74	
McKeesport " "	33 25	
		3,808 18
Appropriation No. 41.		
Salaries and Expenses of County Officers.		
Amount received from H. S. Fleming, Sheriff, fees of office from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872	31,760 47	
Amount collected by H. S. Fleming for Sheriff's advertising	4,817 90	
Amount received from Joseph Ross, Prothonotary, fees of office from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872 (including $3,475.05 col. for State tax)	21,079 21	
Amount received from Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder, fees of office from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec 1st, 1872 (including $4,871.00 col. for State tax)	40,411 88	
Amount received from Jos. Brown, Clerk of Courts, fees of office from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872	10,835 88	
Amount received from Alexander Hilands, Clerk of Orphans' Court, fees of office from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872	3,062 96	
Amount received from Joseph H. Gray, Register of Wills, fees of office from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872 (including $272.50 State tax)	5,845 03	
Amount received from Thos. M. Bayne, District Attorney, fees of office from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872	6,277 25	
Amount received from Jonathan G. West, Coroner, fees of office from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872,	2,220 64	
		126,311 22
Receipts from Miscellaneous Sources.		
Fines and Forfeitures.		
Amounts received from—		
F. H. Kim, Justice of the Peace	15 00	
J. A. Connor, " "	7 50	
Francis Snee, " "	1 34	
F. A. Kline, " "	12 00	
R. C. Stevens, " "	7 00	
O. J. Harrington, "	2 50	
J. A. Barry, " "	2 50	
L. B. Patterson, sale of estray in Mifflin township	95	
		48 79
County Gauger.		
Amount received from J. H. Nobbs		306 74
Unseated Lands.		
Taxes paid on Prothonotary's Lien Docket		7 59
Taxes 1871 and former years.		
County, $244.31, State $4.84, Work-House $23 34		272 49
Taxes, 1872.		
The County Treasurer has received from taxes assessed for 1872, up to January 1st, 1873, as follows:		
County Tax, 10 mills assessment on County Valuation	357,220 89	
State Tax, 3 mills assessment on County Valuation	5,290 26	
Work-House Tax, 2 mills assessment on County Valuation	71,448 03	
		433,959 18
Total Receipts of the County from all sources for 1872		$822,239 19

EXPENDITURES.

Appropriation No. 1.
Funded Debt.

No warrants on this appropriation for 1872.

Appropriation No. 2.
Interest.

No warrants on this appropriation for 1872.

Appropriation No. 3.
Interest and Expenses on Rail Road Bonds.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Interest paid on 5 per c't. Compromise Bonds	$104,931 90	
" " " 6 " Uncompromised R. R. B.	2,707 76	
Freight and Telegrams	2 50	
Rent of Box in Safe Deposit Company	75 00	
Judgment and costs in U. S. Circuit Court for overdue interest on 6 per cent. Uncompromised R. R. Bonds, viz,		
George Shiras, Jr., Attorney	24,381 87	
D. W. & A. S. Bell, "	3,001 20	
M. W. Acheson, "	5,383 12	
" "	705 38	
J. M. Kennedy, "	1,488 36	
" "	1,640 12	
Hill Burgwin, "	849 50	
M. A. Woodward, "	1,095 72	
" "	792 24	
Amount paid by Treasurer		147,054 67

Appropriation No. 4.
Commissioners' Office.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Jacob Stuckrath, Comm'r., salary from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872	1,723 30	
Jas. McGunnigle, Comm'r., salary from Jan. 1st, 1872, to Jan. 1st, 1873	1,811 96	
John A. Scott, Comm'r., salary from Jan. 1st, 1872, to Jan. 1st, 1873	1,808 98	
W. H. McCleary, Clerk, salary from Jan. 1st to Dec. 1st, 1872	1,100 00	
George Alexander, Clerk, salary from Dec. 1st, 1872, to Jan. 1st, 1873	100 00	
P. O. box rent and postage	7 00	
Buggy hire and travelling expenses	10 89	
Jonathan Neely, ex-Commissioner, salary from June 1st to June 3d, 1871	9 00	
Writing Assessors' Book, copying additional assessments, extra Clerk hire, &c.	3,138 13	
Amount paid by Treasurer		9,709 26

Appropriation No. 5.
Controller's Office.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Henry Lambert, salary from Oct. 1st, 1871, to March 1st, 1872	1,250 00	
Henry Warner, salary from March 1st, 1872, to Jan. 1st, 1873	2,500 00	
Henry Snively, salary from Dec. 9th, 1871, to Jan. 1st, 1873	1,209 50	
John McTiernan, salary from Jan. 1st, 1872, to Jan. 1st, 1873	949 99	
P. O box rent, postage and telegrams	8 65	
Amount paid by Treasurer		5,918 14

Appropriation No. 6.
Treasurer's Office.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Joseph F. Denniston, salary from March 4th, 1871, to March 4th, 1872	4,500 00	
Clerk hire, from March 4th, 1871, to March 4th, 1872	2,500 00	
Recording official bond, Samuel Kilgore, County Treasurer	4 25	
Amount paid by Treasurer		7,004 25

Appropriation No. 7.
Sheriff's Office.

No warrants on this appropriation for 1872.

Appropriation No. 8.
Coroner's Office.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Inquests, including fees paid Justices of the Peace and Coroner West	2,672 99	
Coroner's Jurors	228 50	
Mrs. McTighe, rent of office	300 00	
City of Pittsburgh, water rent	3 30	
Post mortem examinations	1,850 00	
Burial expenses	1,047 50	
W. T. & A. J. Johnston, administrators, money found on person of A. Sommerville, dec'd	446 77	
Amount paid by Treasurer		6,548 56
Amount outstanding	50	

Appropriation No. 9.
Solicitor's Office.

Warrants countersigned for—	
A. M. Brown, salary to Dec. 6th, 1872	800 00
Amount paid by Treasurer.	

Appropriation No. 10.
Court House.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Joseph Brown, iron safe, 150.00; William Kerr, carpenter work, 718.11	868 11	
J. F. Denniston, furniture, 107.67; Hall Patterson, kindling wood, 14.00	121 67	
H. Harkness, repairing furnace, 7.75; Kim & Schwartz, tin work, 121.80	129 55	
J. Gaber, removing ashes, 17.00; D. Kettenburg, locksmithing, 17.00	34 00	
John Scott, masonry, 45.00; J. H. Dauler & Sons, furniture, 8.50	53 50	
Craig Bros., plumbing and gas fitting, 714.88; J. Abel, soap, 4.90	719 78	
Dist. Attorney, repairing chair, 1.50; J. G. Pearson, locksmithing, 36.00	37 50	
J. F. Cluley, painting and glazing, 32.90; Barrett & Brown, painting Orphans' Court, 75.00	107 90	
R. H. McCleary, painting Sheriff and Reg. office, 55.00; J. Agnew, do., 4.50	59 50	
Wm. C. Cooke, painting dome of court house, 197.00; Wells & Co., stone pillars, 97.50	294 50	
T. B. Young, furniture, 170.50; J. Houchley, do., 17.00; J. Irwin, do., 24.00	211 50	
Tate, Munden & Tate, steam fitting 95.44; J. & H. Phillips, gum hose, 90.00	185 44	
Thompson & Smith, brick laying, 145.12; McCallum & Co., carpets, 408.48	553 60	
J. D. Thompson & Co., brushes, 52.25; White, Orr & Co., towels, 9.63	61 88	
Hartley, McKee & Co., gum matting, 92.58; W. J. S. Flinn, lettering, 27.40	119 98	
McCune, painting Treasurer's office, 807.18; H. Rodgers, 1 gross burners, 42.00	849 18	
J. B. Geiser, paging book in Recorder's office, 35.00; Kim & Sons, wash basins, 3.30	38 30	
H. Freyvogle, grate bars, 54.00; T. H. Hunter, plan of Pittsburgh, 93.00	147 00	
J. W. Smith, white washing, cleaning, &c., halls and offices	585 00	
M. Schwartz, hardware, 2.25; A. Garrison, grate bars, 88.10	90 35	
A. O'Leary, 1 doz. tumblers, 1.25; R. E Breed, 1 pitcher, 3.00	4 25	
Extra watchmen 11.00; Waltzman & Weidner, castors, 15.75	26 75	
Tin plan box, 75; G. W. Hubley, stove, 17.75	18 50	
J. D. Mathews, seal for court, 5.00; N. Thompson, oil cloth, 19.92	24 92	
Scott & Wier, ice, 11.70; W. H. Glenn, salary as Janitor, 3,499.92	3,511 62	
Amount paid by Treasurer		8,854 28

Appropriation No. 11.
County Jail.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Wm. A. Scandrett, Warden, salary to Dec. 31st, 1872	1,249 98	
A. W. Smith, Assistant Warden, salary to Dec. 31st, 1872	1,125 00	
Jane Raynor, bread, per contract	231 42	
J. N. Sheppard, ditto	2,321 24	
Woodworth & Davidson, potatoes	308 36	
H. Freese, vegetables	331 48	
J. B. Welty, meat, per contract	108 75	
Wm. Peters, ditto	544 25	
Voight & McGraw, salt and lime	21 50	
Wm. A. Scandrett, Warden, extra boarding for prisoners	36 40	
W. H. McKelvy, Physician, salary to Nov. 1, 1872,	600 00	
Mercy Hospital, for boarding small pox patients	40 00	
H. Devore, conveying prisoners to Hospital	8 00	
Stationery for prisoners, 65.95; D. McMullin, sawdust, 40.00	105 95	
J. Robinson, straw, 23.55; Jas. Gilliland, straw, 191.00	214 55	
L. Susman, clothing, 144.50; G. Albree, Son & Co., shoes, 55.40	199 90	
Western Penitentiary, ticking, 119.30; A. Wilson & Co., soap and candles, 303.10	422 40	
H. Langkamp, bread baskets, 15.00; J. D. Thompson, brushes, 51.75	66 75	
West. Penn'a Rail Road Co., tickets for prisoners to Work-house	672 75	
Craig Bros., plumbing, 221.10; Tate, Munden & Tate, do., 72.65	293 75	
Kim & Schwartz, tinware, 98.10; Marshall & Bro., lattice guards, 18.00	116 10	
D. Kettenburg, locksmithing, 75.75; Jas. Blackmore, commitments, 7.20	82 95	
Carroll & Snyder, grate bars, 40.00; Wm. Kerr, carpenter work, 60.02	100 02	
Thompson & Smith, brick laying, 180.00; Pittsburgh Safe Co., safe, 99.00	279 00	
H. Anshutz, range and setting same	112 00	
J. & H. Phillips, gum hose, 60.00; P. J. Devlin, plastering, 11.00	71 00	
Moorhead, Adams & Co., scale	17 00	
D. McGraw, repairing roof	20 00	
J. McMahan, removing rubbish	34 88	
John Scott, resetting soup-kettle	6 50	
Amount paid by Treasurer		9,741 88

Appropriation No. 12.
Court House and Jail.

Warrants countersigned for—		
R. Neillie, Night watchman, 720.00; R. Neillie, Sunday watchman, 104.00	824 00	
John Semple, night watchman	720 00	
D. Steen & Sons, coal, 1,522 32; Amos S. Petrie, coal, 1,420 20	2,942 52	
Thompson & Smith, repairing and bricklaying	261 10	
W. Mundorf, brooms, 51.00; W. H. McClintock, wall paper, 78.70	129 70	
Fire insurance, 250.00; Chas. Loveler, lightning rods, 37.50	287 50	
City of Pittsburgh, water rent	1,485 00	
Pittsburgh Gas Co., to Dec. 1st, 1872	4,231 56	
Putting in coal, 436.25; removing ashes, 143.50	579 75	
Wm. Kerr, carpenter work	150 67	
F. G. Cluley, painting	56 50	
Scobie, Reed & Smith, lawn mower	28 25	
D. Fritz, step ladder, 7.20; B. H. Fallbush, pruning trees, 36.00	43 20	
Amount paid by Treasurer		11,739 75

Appropriation No. 13.
Court of Quarter Sessions.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Grand Jurors	3,719 25	
Petit Jurors	19,459 24	
Tipstaves and Criers	5,206 00	
Witness fees, per taxation of Clerk of Court	5,330 50	
Mayors, Aldermen and Justices of the Peace	2,661 15	
Constables' costs, monthly and quarterly returns	1,550 76	
Interpreter's fees	392 00	
Boarding Jurors and Tipstaves in homicide cases	680 00	
Joseph Brown, Clerk, to Dec. 1st, 1872	2,748 00	
H. S. Fleming, Sheriff, costs, drawing jurors, commissions, &c.	2,085 98	
Officers' costs	815 23	
P. A. Dressler, salary as special detective	938 87	
Fees of District Attorney	2,486 60	
Fees of Assistant District Attorney	605 28	
Forfeited recognizance refunded to G. Faas, per Act of Assembly	400 00	
Repairing Seal of Court	1 50	
Amount paid by Treasurer		49,080 42

Appropriation No. 14.
Court of Common Pleas.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Jurors' pay	16,190 74	
H. S. Fleming, Sheriff, drawing jurors	1,009 00	
Tipstaves' pay	3,278 00	
Interpreter's pay	49 50	
Hon. James P. Sterrett, Prest. Judge, salary from the County, per Act of Assembly, 1872, from Jan. 1st, 1872, to Oct. 1st, 1872	750 00	
Hon. Edwin H. Stowe, Associate Judge, salary from the County, per Act of Assembly, 1872, from Jan. 1st, 1872, to Oct. 1st, 1872	750 00	
Hon. F. H. Collier, Associate Judge, salary from the County, per Act of Assembly, 1872, from Jan. 1st, 1872, to Oct. 1st, 1872	750 00	
Amount paid by Treasurer		22,777 24

Appropriation No. 15.
District Court.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Jurors' pay	15,144 20	
H. S. Fleming, Sheriff, drawing jurors	875 00	
Tipstaves' pay	2,506 50	
J. T. Porter, salary as Shorthand Reporter	1,560 00	
Stationery for Shorthand Reporter	5 50	
Interpreter's pay	42 00	
James B. Dodge, for law books	21 00	
City of Pittsburgh, judgment against the county, for paving	1,429 44	
Hon. Moses Hampton, salary from the County, per o Act of Assembly, 1872, from Jan. 1st, 1872, to p Oct 1st, 1872	750 00	
Hn. John M. Kirkpatrick, salary from the County, ter Act of Assembly, 1872, from Jan. 1st, 1872, o Oct. 1st, 1872	750 00	
Amount paid by Treasurer		23,083 64

Appropriation No. 16.
Supreme Court.

Warrants countersigned for—		
T. J. Keenan, Prothonotary, costs	25 00	
Office rent and expenses, Western District, Penn'a	697 50	
Tipstaves' pay	326 50	
1 copy Purdon's Digest	10 00	
Amount paid by Treasurer		1,059 00

Appropriation No. 17.
Assessment of Taxes.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Assessors and Assistant Assessors, assessing, registering and enrolling militia		11,830 54
Amount paid by Treasurer.		

Appropriation No. 18.
Election Expenses.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Election Officers, house rent, Assessors, Constables and ballot boxes		10,610 39
Amount paid by Treasurer.		

Appropriation No. 19.
Printing, Stationery and Advertising.

Warrants countersigned for—		
J. B. Courein, printing Sheriff's blanks, &c	295 00	
J. R. Weldin & Co., books, stationery, &c	103 95	
Bakewell & Marthens, printing, &c., and publishing Controller's Report	519 85	
Stevenson & Foster, stationery for various offices	2,572 25	
W. G. Johnston & Co., stationery, printing, letter-press, &c	234 82	
Myers, Schoyer & Co., printing tax duplicates, and printing and binding books for Recorder's office,	1,064 70	
John A. Irwin, stationery	19 00	
Webster & Morton, steel pens	221 15	
John Ogden, printing certificates	13 55	
J. Moore & Co, printing notices	2 50	
Maps for various offices, 25.75; Directory do., 12.00	37 75	
For Advertising in—		
Pittsburgh Dispatch	1,053 80	
Pittsburgh Gazette	966 40	
Pittsburgh Post	493 50	
Pittsburgh Commercial	403 75	
Pittsburgh Times	470 00	
Pittsburgh Morning Mail	500 00	
Pittsburgh Volksblatt	3 00	
Pittsburgh Leader	3 00	
Pittsburgh Legal Journal	44 00	
Freiheit's Freund	563 60	
Amount paid by Treasurer		9,584 97

Appropriation No. 20.
Bridges.

Warrants countersigned for—		
J. Woodrow, building over Little Bull Creek	177 50	
W. J. Hastings, " " Chartiers Creek	1,625 25	
Wm. Hill, " " " "	2,548 90	
R. H. Ferguson, building trestle work approach to bridge over Chartiers Creek	2,111 25	
McDonald & Mosser, building over Pine Creek	358 12	
R. Sample, Jr., " " " "	1,200 00	
J. H. Stewart, " " Lowry's Run	767 27	
McDonald & Mosser, " " " "	764 75	
Thos. Paisley, " " " "	140 00	
Armstrong & Slater, " " Deer Creek	805 66	
Daniel McKain, " " Puckety Creek	190 00	
Owen Flannigan, filling at Brodhead	55 00	
Repairing in sundry localities, viz.,		
William Hill, Chartier s Creek,	95 00	
Jacob Robinson, Thom's Run, 195,00; James Ross, Plum Creek, 90.75	285 75	
John Mosser, Turtle Creek, 25.00; Levi Duff, Brodhead, 43.75	68 75	
J. V. Humes, Little Bull Creek, 10.00; Levi Gregg, Robinson Run, 102 10	112 10	
Peter Earhart, Montour's Run, 80.65; John Young, Jr., Montour's Run, 80.00	160 65	
James Marshall, Pine Creek, 12.00; John Caldwell, Deer Creek, 60 60	72 60	
J. Richey, stone arch, Lowry's Run, 100.00; James Armstrong, Deer Creek, 95 00	195 00	
D. McKain, Pine Creek, 56.15; Frank M. Clowes, Harmarsville, 19.00	75 15	
Patterson Porter, Bull Creek, 99.00; Joseph Boyce, Boyce's Mill, 11.16	110 16	
Sundry estimates, measurements, plans, specifications, &c	138 50	
M. M. Blake, damages sustained by falling through bridge over Deer Creek	322 00	
Sundry viewers, appointed by Court of Quarter Sessions	77 00	
Buggy hire for Commissioners, viewing bridges,	83 68	
Amount paid by Treasurer		12,540 04

Appropriation No. 21.
Roads.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Mrs. Hanna Hafe, damages, Penn Township	50 00	
Chas. Burchfield, " Findlay "	20 00	
Josiah W. Guy, " " "	25 00	
E. T. Denny, " Indiana "	60 00	
John Cready, " " "	140 00	
W. Cunningham, damages, Patton Township	75 00	
H. D. Foster, " Indiana "	100 00	
J. T. McCable, " Scott "	200 00	
Wm. Boyd, " Indiana "	150 00	
James McConnell, " Scott "	10 00	
Artists and viewers in sundry districts, by orders of Court of Quarter Sessions	913 50	
Amount paid by Treasurer		1,743 50

Appropriation No. 22.
New Townships.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Robert Clugston, services in division of Ind. Tp	35 00	
Josiah Scott, " " " "	27 25	
J. B. Beatty, " " " "	27 25	
Amount paid by Treasurer		89 50

Appropriation No. 23.
Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Warrants countersigned for—		
J. M. Brush, Mayor of Pittsburgh, salary to Feb. 1st, 1872	500 00	
James Blackmore, Mayor of Pittsburgh, salary to Nov. 1st, 1872	750 00	
A. P. Callow, Mayor of Allegheny, salary to Aug. 1st, 1872	375 00	
Amount paid by Treasurer		1,625 00

Appropriation No. 24.
Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.

Warrants countersigned for—		
E. G. Krehan, Justice of the Peace, salary to Nov. 1st, 1872	200 00	
W. H. Barker, Justice of the Peace, salary to Nov. 1st, 1872	200 00	
Discharged larceny cases by sundry magistrates	2,641 26	
Amount paid by Treasurer		3,041 26

Appropriation No. 25.
Constables.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Vagrant commitments, per Mayor Brush and deputies	785 00	
Vagrant commitments, per Mayor Blackmore and deputies	3,761 76	
Vagrant commitments, per Mayor Callow	579 50	
" " per W. H. Barker, J. P.	42 65	
" " per E. G. Krehan, "	26 05	
Work-House commitments, by Ald. Barr	6 96	
Ald. Shore, $6.00; Ald. Dressler, 11.56; Ald. Grier, 3.92	21 48	
Ald. Wessenthaler, 3.56; Ald. Weddel, 1.50; Ald. Thompson, 1.96	7 02	
Ald. Schmolze, 1.76; Ald. Bowden, 3.52; Burgess Jones, 5.34	10 62	
John Laverty, reward, arresting horse thief	20 00	
R. Love, " " " "	20 00	
J. P. Messner, " " " "	20 00	
H. Motts, " " " "	20 00	
Amount paid by Treasurer		5,321 04

Appropriation No. 26.
House of Refuge.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Maintenance of inmates to Dec. 1st, 1872	12,425 12	
Commitments by sundry magistrates	154 73	
Amount paid by Treasurer		12,579 85

Appropriation No. 27.
Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Maintenance of patients to Oct. 1st, 1872		9,172 12
Amount paid by Treasurer.		

Appropriation No. 28.
Premium on Fox Scalps.

Warrants countersigned for scalps of Foxes killed, viz.,		
Marshall Tp., 75; Indiana Tp., 10.00	10 75	
East Deer Tp., 3.75; South Fayette Tp., 3.00	6 75	
Moon Tp., 1.25; McClure Tp., 75; Plum Tp., 75	2 75	
Amount paid by Treasurer		20 25

Appropriation No. 29.
Unseated Land Tax.

Warrants countersigned for—		
R. H. Davis, refunded for lot sold by Treasurer for taxes on duplicate assessment		6 00
Amount paid by Treasurer.		

Appropriation No. 30.
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Warrants countersigned for—		
J. F. Denniston, County Treasurer, State tax, 1871		40,545 58
Amount paid by Treasurer.		

Appropriation No. 31.
Contingent Fund.

Warrants countersigned for—		
John Young, Jr., pay as Jury Commissioner	281 46	
A. B. Hayden, " " " "	250 00	
Graham & Spangler, rent of office for County Superintendent Douthett	284 25	
Stevenson & Cartwright, hardware	46 62	
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., cleaning and repairing weights and measures	30 00	
Furniture for office of County Superintendent	8 00	
Cleaning " " " "	3 00	
Allegheny County Teachers' Institute, annual allowance, per Act of Assembly	200 00	
City of Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute, annual allowance, per Act of Assembly	200 00	
Amount paid by Treasurer		1,303 33

Appropriation No. 32.
Sinking Fund.

Warrants countersigned for—		
County Treasurer, annual amount, per Act of Assembly		25,000 00
Amount paid by Treasurer.		

Appropriation No. 33.

Warrant countersigned for— *State Auditor.*		
B. F. Kennedy, in full for services, 1872		204 00
Amount paid by Treasurer.		

Appropriation No. 34.
Prothonotary's Office.

No Warrants drawn on this appropriation for 1872.

Appropriation No. 35.
Work-House and Inebriate Asylum.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Dollar Savings Bank 7 per cent bonds, Nos. 98 to 122, redeemed	25,000 00	
Interest on 7 per cent. bonds to Oct. 1st, 1872	14,420 00	
George Albree, Treasurer, balance of one mill tax 1871, and on account for 1872	28,139 60	
Amount paid by Treasurer		67,559 60

Appropriation No. 36.
Outstanding Warrants previous to 1861.

No Warrants drawn on this appropriation for 1872.

Appropriation No. 37.
Western Penitentiary.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Maintenance of inmates for 1872		11,046 04
Amount paid by Treasurer.		

Appropriation No. 38.
Law Library.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Wm. Bakewell, rent from Jan. 1st, 1869, to April 1st, 1871	787 50	
J. B. Dodge, for law books	1,359 42	
Acts of Assembly, 3 copies	4 00	
Salary of Librarian to January 1st, 1873	320 75	
Salary of Janitor to January 1st, 1873	72 00	
Book cases and furniture	206 50	
Amount paid by Treasurer		2,750 17

Appropriation No. 39.
Gas Inspection.

Warrants countersigned for—		
R. H. Smith, Gas Inspector, salary, as per Act of Assembly	2,500 00	
" " Expenses as assessed on the Co's	1,314 23	
Amount paid by Treasurer		3,814 23

Appropriation No. 40.
Recorder's Index Commission.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Eben. Williams, per order of Index Commission	6,000 00	
R. B. Petty, " " "	2,000 00	
Amount paid by Treasurer		8,000 00

Appropriation No. 41.
Salaries and Expenses of County Officers.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Clerks and deputies in Sheriff's office, Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872	4,975 00	
H. S. Fleming, Sheriff, balance of fees of office from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872	26,785 47	
Clerks in Prothonotary's office, from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872	7,608 50	
Joseph Ross, Prothonotary, salary from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872	5,749 98	
Clerks in Recorper's office, from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872	7,518 42	
Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder, balance of fees of office from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872	28,022 46	
Clerks in Clerk of Courts office, from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872	1,962 47	
Joseph Brown, Clerk of Courts, balance of fees of office, from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872	8,873 41	
Clerk in Clerk of Orphans' Court office, from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872	720 00	
Alex. Hilands, Clerk of Orphans' Court, balance of fees of office from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec 1st, 1872	2,342 96	
Clerk in Register of Wills office, from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872	600 00	
Joseph H. Gray, Register, balance of fees of office from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872	4,972 53	
Clerk in District Attorney's office, from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872	475 00	
Thos. M. Bayne, District Attorney, sal ry from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872	4,000 00	
J. B. Flack, Assistant District Attorney, salary from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872	1,500 00	
J. G. West, Coroner, salary from Dec. 1st, 1871, to Dec. 1st, 1872	1,772 37	
Inquests by Justices of the Peace, deducted from Coroner's salary	227 62	
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, State tax paid into County Treasury by—		
Recorder, to Sept. 1st, 1872	6,262 00	
Prothonotary, to Nov. 1st, 1871	4,278 16	
Register, to Oct. 1st, 1872	122 00	
Coroner's office, water tax, 4.13; coal, 5.00; Janitor, 24.00	33 13	
Ice for Prothonotary's office, 1871	14 20	
Advertising Sheriff's sales	4,358 51	
Furniture, stationery, &c., for various offices	1,436 82	
Amount paid by County Treasurer		124,611 01
Total amount of countersigned warrants of 1872, paid by Treas'r		666,369 51
" " " " " " issued		666,370 01
" " " " " " outstanding		50
" " " " " " 1871 and former years, paid by County Treasurer in 1872		20 37

RECAPITULATION.

Total cash receipts of the County for 1872, including cash on hand, Jan. 1st, 1872	$822,239 19
Total cash expenditures of the County for 1872	666,389 88
Cash in County Treasury, subject to countersigned warrants	$155,849 31

Tabular Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of each Department of the County from Jan. 1st, 1872, to Jan. 1st, 1873.

		Receipts.	Expenditures.
No. 1	Funded Debt,		
2	Interest,	6,842 57	
3	Interest and Expenses, on R.R. Bonds,	228 00	147,054 67
4	Commissioners' Office,	60 00	9,709 26
5	Controllers' "		5,918 14
6	Treasurer's "		7,004 25
7	Sheriff's "		
8	Coroner's "	450 77	6,548 56
9	Solicitor's "		800 00
10	Court House,		8,854 28
11	County Jail,		9,741 88
12	Court House and Jail,		11,739 75
13	Court of Quarter Sessions,	11,765 67	49,080 42
14	Court of Common Pleas,	492 00	22,777 24
15	District Court,	396 00	23,083 64
16	Supreme Court		1,059 00
17	Assessment of Taxes,		11,830 54
18	Election Expenses,	2 00	10,610 39
19	Printing and Stationery,		9,584 97
20	Bridges,	5 00	12,540 04
21	Roads,		1,743 50
22	New Townships,		89 50
23	Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny,		1,625 00
24	Aldermen and Justices of the Peace,		8,041 26
25	Constables,		5,321 04
26	House of Refuge,		12,579 85
27	Western Pennsylvania Hospital,	6,968 75	9,172 12
28	Premium on Fox Scalps,		20 25
29	Unseated Land Tax,		6 00
30	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,		40 545 58
31	Contingent Fund,		1,303 33
32	Sinking Fund,		25,000 00
33	State Auditor,		204 00
34	Prothonotary's Office,		
35	Work-House and Inebriate Asylum,	3,500 00	67,559 60
36	Outstanding Warrants previous to 1861,		
37	Western Penitentiary,		11,046 04
38	Law Library,		2,750 17
39	Gas Inspection,	3,808 18	3,814 23
40	Recorder's Index Commission,		8,000 00
41	Salaries and Expenses of County Officers	126,811 22	124,611 01
	Countersigned Warrants of 1871 and former years, paid by Treasurer,		20 37
	Fines and Forfeitures,	48 79	
	County Gauger,	306 74	
	Unseated Lands,	7 59	
	County, State and Work House Taxes 1872 and former years,	434,231 67	
	Cash in County Treasury, County Funds, Jan. 1st, 1872,	226,814 24	
	Cash in County Treasury, County Funds, Jan. 1st, 1873,		155,849 31
		822,239 19	822,239 19

The ordinary Expenses of the County for 1872 are in excess of those for 1871, although the actual expenditures have been less. The following table, with explanations, will show the material variations.

DEPARTMENTS.	Increase.	Decrease.
Interest on Funded Debt,		1,638 37
Commissioners' Office,	3,196 78	
Interest and Expenses on Railroad Bonds,	27,616 87	
Controller's Office,	1,308 01	
Treasurer's "	1,576 47	
Coroner's "	141 23	
Court House,	3,743 91	
Court House and Jail,		51,573 81
County Jail,		2,636 42
Court of Quarter Sessions,	8,851 47	
Court of Common Pleas,		816 02
District Court,	5,276 96	
Supreme Court,		12 00
Assessment of Taxes,		6,204 03
Election Expenses	7,978 12	
Printing and Stationery,	3,327 87	
Bridges,	8,334 29	
Roads,		1,547 89
New Townships,		43 00
Aldermen and Justices of the Peace,	837 65	
Constables,	1,663 20	
House of Refuge,	601 13	
Western Pennsylvania Hospital,		1,560 39
Premium on Fox Scalps,		2 50
Unseated Land Tax,		56 28
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,		32,964 45
Contingent Fund,	267 97	
State Auditor,	51 00	
Prothonotary's Office,		1,566 61
Work-House and Inebriate Asylum,		12,301 55
Western Penitentiary,		52
Law Library,	2,370 77	
Gas Inspection,		85 77
Recorder's Index Commission,		11,703 00
	77,143 15	124,712 58
Increase of Expenditure for Sundry Departments,		77,143 15
Decrease " " " " "		124,712 58
Net decrease,		47,569 4

EXPLANATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

The item of increase noted in the Commissioners' office, was created by an increased expenditure on account of extra clerk hire and copyists' expenses, consequent upon the bungling and imperfect manner in which the tax duplicates for 1872 were copied by the contractor, and by an increase of the salaries of the County Commissioners, authorized by the Legislature of 1872, increasing the same in each case from $739 to $2,000 per annum, making an aggregate increase from April 1, 1872, to this date (one Commissioner not being paid his last month's salary), of $2,310 41.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

The increase noted in the Controller's office arose from the payment during this year of the last quarter's salary for 1871 of the former Controller, Henry Lambert, Esq., amounting to $750, and a fraction of a month's salary to one of the clerks, amounting to $58.01, in the same way—while all the salaries in this office for 1872 are settled in full to the date of this report: and also that the salaries of the clerks in this office were increased by the Legislature of 1872, to date from March 1, 1872, as follows: Chief clerk from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum; book-keeper, from $700 to $1,000 per annum.

INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF RAILROAD BONDS.

The increase noted in Appropriation No. 3 of interest and expenses in Railroad bonds is more in appearance than in reality, occurring from the payment of $39,337.51 of judgments, obtained against the County in the U. S. Circuit Court for former years' interest, and paid in 1872, while during the year just closed no suits have been entered or judgments obtained against the County for this or any other cause, all proper and legal claims having been paid upon presentation at the County Treasury. Deducting the amounts of these judgments, the ordinary expenditures for interest on these bonds would show a material reduction over former years.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

The increase in the Treasurer's office resulted as noted above in other instances in the payment of fractional parts of salaries of last year, in the current year—1872.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

The item of decrease in the department of the Court House and Jail is also more in appearance than in reality, on account of large payments for buildings in former years, which did not occur during the current year, thereby showing a decrease of expenditures, while the ordinary expenses were really increased over former years.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXES.

The same may also be said of the item noted under this head, the triennial assessment having been made in 1871, and the years in which this assessment is made will always show an increased expenditures while the following years will show a corresponding decrease.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

The increase in election expenses resulted in the extraordinary expenses consequent upon the State and National elections, occurring during the last year, and the increased number of elections consequent upon the consolidation of the South Side districts with the City of Pittsburgh. In the Gubernatorial election the immense number of candidates voted for resulted in the employment of nearly every election board in the county two days in counting the tickets, thereby compelling the county to pay double for this service over what an ordinary election would have cost, and creating an expenditure not anticipated when the annual appropriations were made at the beginning of the year.

STATIONERY.

The increase in the item of Printing and Stationery, your attention is especially called to, believing as I do that the expenses in this department are unnecessarily large and extravagant. Measures have already been taken to check this growing evil, and it is contemplated to take bids on estimates from each of the different offices of the amount of stationery needed during the current year, and let the furnishing of the same to the lowest and best bidder.

STATE TAX.

The decrease in the department noted as the "Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," resulted in the payment of the State tax for part of the year 1870, and the whole of the tax of 1871, during the year 1871, while in 1872 the amount paid was for the year 1872 alone. The great abuse existing in this department was ably set forth by my predecessor in his annual report for 1869–'70, which I cannot do better than quote from, to properly describe the same, only substituting the figures suitable to the year 1872 He says: "The State officers comprising the Revenue Board have assessed on the personal property of Allegheny county, net State tax, $49,470.30. The amount of such tax returned by the County Assessors for collection is $6,000. This is practically compelling real estate, which is exempt by law, to pay the deficiency in the State tax, which, if fairly returned and assessed, would be sufficient to liquidate the same. So long as the present defective system of assessments is permitted, this anomaly will be continued."

COUNTY VALUATION.

Your attention is also respectfully called to the manner in which the valuation is placed on property of all kinds in the county for purposes of taxation. The law as it stands requires a stringent oath from the Assessor that property in his district shall be valued by him at its actual cash value; but how is this done? During an indefinite period in the past the valuation by common agreement among the Assessors was made at about one-tenth the actual value. This was intended as a protection against State taxation. But for some years past, especially since State taxation of real estate has been abolished, the proportionate valuation of the different districts has been nearly as various as the number of districts would allow. In view of these facts and the great injustice of the present system, creating ever growing and interminable confusion, it has been partially determined upon by the County Commissioners to demand from each of the Assessors an actual cash valuation of all kinds of property in their districts taxable by law, and make the assessment accordingly. This will not cause one penny of increase of taxation in the aggregate, and will result in more equitably dividing the burden. Besides, the value of the figures of actual wealth obtained by this system in fixing our proper status abroad cannot be over-estimated.

Your attention is also called to the deficiency in the department noted as the "Western Pennsylvania Hospital," which arises from the maintenance of pauper patients in that institution, whose residence has not or cannot be fixed, thereby becoming a tax on the county at large, which is certainly contrary to the objects for which a county tax as levied is intended. The deficiency this year, owing to considerable exertion, is less than it has been for former years by nearly $2,500, but I believe it improper to take *any* sum rom the funds raised by county taxation for this purpose, as there are three Poor Boards whose jurisdiction extends throughout the whole county, and who levy taxes for this specific purpose. The same abuse, although to a lesser degree, is noted under the head of Contingent Fund in the detailed statement, being the amount paid out of the county fund for school purposes, there being a specific tax levied for these purposes. I believe the county at large should be relieved from payment of these sums, and they be paid out of the taxes assessed and collected for educational purposes.

Your attention is also respectfully called to the expenditures for the "Law Library." By a late Act of Assembly the County is required to set aside one-half of all the fines and forfeitures arising from certain cases, which for 1872 amounted to $4,133.67. I cannot conceive how one profession or class can claim the extraordinary privilege of a library at the public expense, when other professions or classes support their own libraries. The profession of the law is certainly a lucrative as any other profession, and if such an institution is needed in close proximity to the Court House, I believe those using it should alone be required to pay therefor. In addition to the expense incurred in the maintenance of this library, the want of the room occupied by it is severely felt, the county already having to rent outside offices for the transaction of its legitimate business.

In the departments where increased and decreased expenditures are not specially explained, the changes were from ordinary causes, and cannot be governed by any other rule than variation in circumstances.

In May, 1872, final judgment was obtained by the County against the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company for back interest on railroad bonds of the county guaranteed by the said railroad company; and the share of the county in said judgment was ascertained to be $209,686.77, for which sum the County Commissioners agreed to take second mortgage bonds of said railroad company bearing six per cent. interest, and running for thirty years from the 1st day of July, 1872, interest payable semi-annually in the city of Baltimore. These bonds are now deposited in the Pittsburgh Safe Deposit Company, and are noted among the assets of the county. A bill is prepared to be submitted to the Legislature to transfer these, and all similar assets that may be obtained in like manner, to the exclusive control of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the county, to be used exclusively in the extinguishment of the county debt.

Tabular Statement of County, State, Poor and Work-House Taxes assessed for the year 1872, with Collections, Exonerations, Discounts and Amounts uncollected

District.	Valuat'n.	Tax.	Assessed.	Collected.	Disc'ts.	Exon.	Outst'g.
PITTSBURGH.							
1st Ward	$1,592,545	County	$15,925 45	$13,094 06	$667 40		$2,173 99
"		State	27 58	21 03	1 07		5 48
"		Work House	3,175 52	2,618 17	131 30		425 96
2d "	1,444,257	County	14,442 37	11,948 44	593 59		1,901 34
"		State	180 98	113 72	5 78		61 48
"		Work House	2,888 31	2,389 50	118 50		380 31
3d "	1,720,177	County	17,201 77	14,913 56	762 78		1,525 43
"		State	61 73	39 17	2 08		20 50
"		Work House	3,440 34	2,982 60	152 55		305 19
4th "	1,905,635	County	19,056 35	16,172 21	837 28		2,046 86
"		State	190 22	141 89	7 62		6 71
"		Work House	3,811 22	3,234 50	167 46		409 26
5th "	531,686	County	5,316 86	4,069 17	190 68		1,257 01
"		State	11 55	6 64	36		4 55
"		Work House	1,103 36	813 82	38 13		251 40
6th "	792,804	County	7,928 04	5,937 32	288 67		1,702 05
"		State	28 12	22 93	1 13		4 06
"		Work House	1,585 65	1 188 34	57 76		339 45
7th "	689,559	County	6,895 59	4,958 60	239 04		1,697 95
"		State	79 98	58 27	2 76		18 95
"		Work House	1,379 18	991 80	47 81		339 57
8th "	647,711	County	6,477 11	4,408 65	211 91		1,856 55
"		State	95 44	58 67	2 87		33 90
"		Work House	1,295 50	881 61	42 37		371 32
9th "	1,277,529	County	12,775 29	10,765 04	511 50		1,498 75
"		State	58 67	49 25	2 58		6 84
"		Work House	2,561 15	2,153 08	102 30		305 77
10th "	749,274	County	7,492 74	6,132 78	311 29		1,048 67
"		State	25 97	21 74	1 10		3 13
"		Work House	1,498 43	1,226 51	62 25		209 67
11th "	712 533	County	7,125 33	5,306 21	260 92		1,468 20
"		State	85 75	69 16	3 45		13 12
"		Work House	1,425 23	1,079 35	52 18		293 70
12th "	1,248,433	County	12,494 35	9,279 13	468 30		2,746 90
"		State	14 55	7 35	38		6 83
"		Work House	2,498 92	1,855 48	93 61		549 80
13th "	435,833	County	4,358 33	2,766 39	131 17		1,461 17
"		State	21 64	12 86	64		8 14
"		Work House	871 49	552 49	26 32		292 68
14th "	769,299	County	7,692 99	5,645 33	278 26		1,669 40
"		State	96 84	84 71	4 31		7 82
"		Work House	1,518 22	1,128 23	55 61		334 33
15th "	492,082	County	4,920 82	3,538 07	171 25		1,211 50
"		State	7 70	6 69	33		68
"		Work House	984 13	707 55	34 24		242 34
16th "	343,763	County	5,437 63	3,620 87	175 30		1,641 46
"		State	27 27	18 66	89		7 72
"		Work House	1,087 59	724 34	35 06		328 19
17th "	707,302	County	7,979 02	5,488 48	269 09		2,221 45
"		State	101 31	92 23	4 55		14 51
"		Work House	1,595 79	1,097 81	53 82		441 16
18th "	265,057	County	2,650 57	2,454 58	103 47	92 52	
"		State	35 11	33 23	1 17	71	
"		Work House	530 27	491 07	20 69	18 51	
19th "	400,494	County	4,004 94	3,010 35	153 02		841 57
"		State	136 28	97 71	4 99		33 58
"		Work House	800 55	601 99	30 60		167 94
20th "	523,146	County	5,231 46	3,877 55	190 40		1,163 51
"		State	186 95	154 35	7 78		24 82
"		Work House	1,046 22	775 43	38 07		232 72
21st "	342,666	County	3,426 66	2,425 84	118 30		882 52
"		State	114 56	65 14	2 96		46 46
"		Work House	685 42	485 19	23 68		176 57
22d "	477,405	County	4,774 05	3,681 18	182 54		910 33
"		State	282 73	222 74	11 45		48 54
"		Work House	904 58	736 08	36 56		182 00
23d "	334,860	County	3,348 60	3,034 9-	118 83	195 79	
"		State	93 67	86 51	3 49	3 61	
"		Work House	669 62	607 06	23 76	28 20	

District.	Valuat'n.	Tax.	Assessed.	Collected.	Disc'ts.	Exon.	Outst'g.
BOROUGHS.							
Birmingham	$ 895,534	County	$ 8,955 34	$ 7,989 25	$343 18	$ 602 91	
"		State	37 86	31 58	1 58	4 70	
"		Poor	1,787 09	1,598 04	68 64	120 41	
"		Work House	1,787 09	1,595 47	68 64	122 98	
St. Clair	209,846	County	2,098 46	1,811 00	80 46	231 00	
"		State	9 06	8 81	25		
"		Poor	419 67	362 18	11 29	46 20	
"		Work House	419 67	362 18	11 29	46 20	
Ormsby	217,953	County	2,179 53	1,963 40	79 25	136 88	
"		State	6 45	6 29		16	
"		Poor	436 12	393 20	15 85	27 07	
"		Work House	436 12	393 26	15 85	27 01	
Braddock	116,348	County	1,163 48	1,026 65	29 78	107 05	
"		State	12 67	12 17	41	06	
"		Poor	232 73	205 58	5 95	21 22	
"		Work House	232 73	206 06	5 95	20 72	
McKeesport	268,089	County	2,680 89	1,249 91	59 64		1,371 44
"		State	131 69	66 13	3 32		62 24
"		Poor	536 18	249 98	11 90		274 30
"		Work House	536 18	249 98	11 90		274 30
West Elizabeth	50,882	County	508 82	447 13	13 57	43 12	
"		State	9 81	8 68	19	94	
"		Poor	101 70	89 35	2 75	9 62	
"		Work House	101 70	89 35	2 75	9 62	
Elizabeth	129,285	County	1,292 85	621 15	30 09		641 61
"		State	36 10	15 47	81		19 82
"		Poor	258 56	124 22	6 01		128 33
"		Work House	258 56	124 22	6 01		128 33
East Birmingham	516,313	County	5,163 13	4,761 54	177 99	223 60	
"		State	27 08	26 02	1 06		
"		Poor	1,032 57	862 28	35 58	44 71	
"		Work House	1,032 57	952 28	35 58	44 71	
"	478,379	County	4,787 79	4,467 41	174 56	145 82	
"		State	63 66	56 92	2 45	4 29	
"		Poor	957 60	893 54	34 80	29 20	
"		Work House	957 60	893 54	31 86	29 20	
"	81,703	County	817 03	785 74	28 25	53 04	
"		State	11 48	11 01	3	15	
"		Poor	163 39	147 13	5 65	10 61	
"		Work House	163 39	147 13	5 65	10 61	
Verona	524,062	County	5,240 62	3,590 45	172 82		1,616 87
"		State	80 10	53 84	2 99		24 27
"		Poor	1,069 97	712 27	34 47		323 23
"		Work House	1,069 97	712 27	34 47		323 23
"	387,687	County	3,876 87	3,618 43	129 84	128 60	
"		State	81 94	77 27	2 84	1 83	
"		Poor	775 39	724 22	25 97	25 20	
"		Work House	775 39	724 22	25 97	25 20	
Wilkins	324,659	County	3,246 59	2,971 15	111 14	164 50	
"		State	84 05	77 66	2 84	4 55	
"		Poor	649 53	594 42	22 23	32 98	
"		Work House	649 55	594 42	22 23	32 90	
Penn	266,916	County	2,669 16	2,403 21	78 41	187 54	
"		State	50 66	46 40	1 40	2 86	
"		Poor	533 82	490 14	15 68	38 00	
"		Work House	533 82	490 14	15 68	38 00	
Plum	230,038	County	2,300 38	2,474 20	68 07	367 01	
"		State	79 12	71 32	2 31	5 49	
"		Poor	581 70	404 01	13 61	74 08	
"		Work House	581 70	494 01	13 61	74 08	
North Versailles	276,074	County	2,760 74	1,480 71	71 90		808 07
"		State	53 72	37 36	1 84		14 52
"		Poor	472 18	296 10	14 39		161 69
"		Work House	472 18	296 10	14 39		161 69
South Versailles	178,049	County	1,780 49	1,635 61	61 67	83 34	
"		State	73 52	69 78	2 88	86	
"		Poor	356 06	327 11	12 29	16 66	
"		Work House	356 06	327 11	12 29	16 66	
Reserve	107,028	County	1,076 28	1,030 32	34 64	11 32	
"		State	20 50	19 43		56	
"		Poor	215 22	206 41	6 94	1 87	
"		Work House	215 22	206 47	6 94	1 87	
McClure	146,998	County	1,469 98	1,388 46	50 97	30 55	
"		State	117 23	107 29	4 68	5 86	
"		Poor	293 92	277 80	10 15	5 87	
"		Work House	293 92	278 46	10 19	6 27	
Ohio	208,265	County	2,082 65	1,954 75	65 17	62 73	
"		State	44 51	42 73	1 66	12	
"		Poor	416 62	391 04	13 03	12 55	
"		Work House	416 62	391 04	13 03	12 55	
Leet							
"							
"							
Kilbuck							
"							
"							

District.	Valuat'n.	Tax.	Assessed.	Collected.	Disc'ts.	Exon.	Outst'g.
ALLEGHENY.							
1st Ward	$1,385,014	County	$13,850 14	$10,963 42	$552 33		$2 334 39
"		State	205 31	160 50	8 03		36 75
"		Work House	2,770 19	2 192 78	110 47		466 94
2d "	1,651,242	County	16,512 42	15,358 94	552 88	$ 600 60	
"		State	233 65	221 68	7 45	4 52	
"		Work House	3,305 49	3,074 96	110 63	119 90	
3d "	1,398,298	County	13,982 98	8,640 81	383 62		4,958 55
"		State	97 21	45 22	2 07		49 92
"		Work House	2,796 62	1,727 99	76 71		991 92
4th "	1,857,700	County	18,577 00	13,709 92	671 71		4,195 37
"		State	148 58	118 48	5 93		24 17
"		Work House	3,715 08	2,742 08	134 34		838 66
5th "	939,656	County	9,396 56	5,894 47	286 73		3,215 36
"		State	64 70	48 96	2 52		13 22
"		Work House	1,879 28	1,178 78	57 34		643 17
6th "	789,589	County	7,895 89	6,989 38	199 75	706 76	
"		Sote	48 07	46 50	52	1 96	
"		Work House	1,579 25	1,397 93	39 97	141 35	
7th "	423,219	County	4,232 19	2,513 37	118 21		1,600 61
"		State	44 69	34 66	1 77		8 26
"		Work House	846 26	592 77	23 65		319 84
8th "	322,205	County	3,222 05	2,884 88	92 72	264 45	
"		State	20 62	19 19		46	97
"		Work House	644 38	572 95	18 54	52 89	
9th "	247,769	County	2,477 69	2,213 14	92 95	141 60	
"		State	18 91	18 13		69	09
"		Work House	496 52	448 61	18 59	28 32	
BOROUGHS.							
Sewickley	168,793	County	1 687 93	1,579 40	48 65	59 79	
"			70 27	64 71	2 24	3 32	
"			337 56	315 89	9 72	11 95	
"		Work House	337 56	315 89	9 72	11 95	
Bellevue	79,595	County	795 95	567 24	27 08		201 63
"		State	51 53	42 78	2 15		6 60
"		Poor	159 19	113 47	5 41		40 31
"		Work House	159 19	113 47	5 41		40 31
Millvale	140,937	County	1,409 37	1,247 42	39 70	122 25	
"		State	24 91	23 47	87	57	
"		Poor	281 81	249 42	7 94	24 45	
"		Work House	281 81	249 42	7 94	24 45	
Etna	133,877	County	1,338 77	1,208 59	41 48	88 70	
"		State	14 50	12 14	49	1 87	
"		Poor	267 81	241 78	8 20	17 74	
"		Work House	267 81	241 78	8 29	17 74	
Sharpsburg	275,027	County	2,750 27	2,504 66	80 36	165 25	
"		State	77 75	73 11	3 29	1 35	
"		Poor	550 01	500 89	16 07	33 05	
"		Work House	550 01	500 89	16 07	33 05	
Tarentum	84,817	County	848 17	798 97	20 39	28 81	
"		State	28 21	25 33	80	2 08	
"		Poor	169 58	159 75	4 07	5 76	
"		Work House	169 58	159 75	4 07	5 76	
Allentown	93,185	County	931 85	837 52	26 58	67 75	
"		State	2 97	2 59	08	30	
"		Poor	186 39	167 37	5 28	13 74	
"		Work House	186 39	167 37	5 28	13 74	

District.	Valuat'n.	Tax.	Assessed.	Collected.	Disc'ts.	Exon.,	Outst'g.
TOWNSHIPS.							
Mt. Washington	260,292	County	2,602 92	2,778 04	88 96		736 56
"		State	41 32	25 13	1 33		14 88
"		Poor	520 77	366 42	17 66		147 69
"		Work House	520 77	355 42	17 66		147 69
Union	114,965	County	1,149 65	698 89	29 77		811 08
"		State	5 47	3 64	14		1 66
"		Poor	229 97	121 77	5 92		102 28
"		Work House	229 97	121 77	5 92		102 28
Temperanceville	221,850	County	2,218 50	1,558 38	78 70		581 20
"		State	18 41	13 85	74		3 86
"		Poor	443 70	311 75	15 74		116 23
"		Work House	443 70	311 73	15 76		116 23
Monongahela	243,140	County	2,434 40	2,050 59	106 27		277 55
"		State	15 40	10 23	46		4 70
"		Poor	486 85	410 71	21 26		55 31
"		Work House	486 88	410 31	21 22		55 31
West Pittsburgh	271,797	County	2,717 97	2,123 64	110 81		483 54
"		State	12 21	8 42	46		3 33
"		Poor	543 60	424 73	22 16		96 71
"		Work House	543 60	424 73	22 12		99 71
South Pittsburgh	429,573	County	4 295 73	3,870 56	160 98	265 55	
"		State	42 40	40 04	1 21	1 08	
"		Poor	859 56	774 48	32 01	53 07	
"		Work House	859 56	774 48	32 01	53 07	
Ross	$ 217,512	County	$ 2,175 42	2,070 64	61 85	$ 42 95	
"		State	66 26	62 73	1 80	2 03	
"		Poor	435 11	414 16	12 30	8 59	
"		Work House	435 11	414 16	12 30	8 59	
Swickley	72,957	County	729 57	697 19	19 54	12 87	
"		State	17 19	15 99	49	81	
"		Poor	145 77	139 30	3 99	2 57	
"		Work House	145 77	139 30	3 99	2 57	
Franklin	82,174	County	821 74	769 22	21 80	30 64	
"		State	25 58	25 88	67	1 10	
"		Poor	164 12	153 63	4 37	6 12	
"		Work House	164 12	153 63	4 37	6 12	
Neville	60,558	County	605 58	572 67	24 90	8 00	
"		State	11 67	11 17	58		
"		Poor	121 13	114 55	4 98	1 60	
"		Work House	121 13	114 55	4 98	1 60	
Chartiers	313,330	County	3,133 30	2,084 10	96 24		952 96
"		State	24 95	12 92	58		11 49
"		Poor	626 46	417 25	19 27		189 94
"		Work House	626 46	417 25	19 27		189 94
Robinson	411,532	County	4,115 32	3,830 57	127 98	156 78	
"		State	107 11	101 96	3 38	1 77	
"		Poor	822 66	766 27	25 56	30 81	
"		Work House	822 66	767 61	25 51	29 47	
Stowe	134,655	County	1,346 55	1,292 29	46 24	8 05	
"		State	34 96	31 56	1 04	1 36	
"		Poor	269 29	258 44	9 24	1 61	
"		Work House	269 29	258 44	9 24	1 61	
Scott	352,457	C	3 524 57	3,245 00	122 15	157 45	
"		S t	1,17 01	106 23	4 42	6 36	
"		Poor	705 28	649 37	24 42	31 49	
"		Work House	705 28	649 37	24 42	31 49	
Lower St. Clair	269,316	County	2,693 16	2,513 73	89 62	89 83	
"		State	33 26	30 71	1 02	1 53	
"		Poor	538 63	502 74	17 92	17 97	
"		Work House	538 63	502 74	17 92	17 97	
Upper St. Clair	230,149	County	2,301 49	2,151 58	86 84	63 07	
"		State	77 79	69 60	2 83	5 34	
"		Poor	460 30	430 32	17 37	12 61	
"		Work House	460 30	430 32	17 37	12 61	
South Fayette	472,513	County	4,725 13	4,246 70	172 03	205 80	
"		State	108 93	98 89	4 03	6 01	
"		Poor	945 27	869 82	34 52	40 93	
"		Work House	945 27	869 99	34 52	40 86	
Crescent	43,556	County	435 56	409 81	10 47	15 08	
"		State	10 64	10 43	21		
"		Poor	87 10	81 99	2 09	3 02	
"		Work House	87 10	81 99	2 09	3 02	
Patton	245,031		2,450 31	2,290 72	74 49	76 10	
"			69 39	66 01	1 66	1 66	
"			489 97	459 78	14	15 39	
"		Work House	489 97	458 78	9 89	15 30	
Richland	142,997	County	1,429 97	1,293 92	56 48	30 57	
"		State	43 49	39 85	87	2 77	
"		Poor	286 00	272 84	7 08	6 08	
"		Work House	286 00	272 91	7 08	6 01	
Pine	133,705	County	1,337 05	1,274 74	35 63	26 66	
"		State	31 87	29 57	80	1 45	
"		Poor	267 48	255 00	7 13	5 35	
"		Work House	267 48	255 00	7 13	5 35	
Jefferson	372,744	County	3,727 44	2,582 62	124 79		1,019 03
"		State	73 86	50 64	2 45		20 77
"		Poor	745 76	516 24	24 94		204 58
"		Work House	745 76	516 24	24 94		204 58
Elizabeth	485,605	County	4,856 05	4,459 80	139 25	266 00	
"		State	95 91	88 42	3 04	6 45	
"		Poor	971 03	891 83	26 04	53 16	
"		Work House	971 03	891 83	26 04	53 16	
Lincoln	171,149	County	1,711 49	1,564 64	54 45	95 40	
"		State	54 98	52 48	1 79	71	
"		Poor	342 29	312 92	10 29	19 08	
"		Work House	342 29	312 92	10 29	19 08	
Forward	548,098	County	5,480 98	2,550 26	127 32		823 40
"		State	89 85	62 63	3 18		24 04
"		Poor	696 32	506 06	25 46		164 80
"		Work House	696 32	506 06	25 46		164 80
Fawn	79,903	County	799 03	769 95	26 50	11 58	
"		State	24 79	23 89	78	12	
"		Poor	159 89	152 28	5 29	2 32	
"		Work House	159 89	152 28	5 29	2 32	

District.	Valuat'n.	Tax.	Assessed.	Collected.	Disc'ts.	Exon.,	Outst'g.
TOWNSHIPS.							
Harrison	217,170	County	$2,171 70	$ 2,018 67	$ 79 96	$ 73 07	
"		State	25 79	23 88	77	1 14	
"		Poor	454 59	403 62	15 98	34 99	
"		Work House	454 59	403 62	15 98	34 99	
Indiana	360,255	County	3,603 55	2,143 53	98 91		1,361 11
"		State	123 89	85 72	4 06		34 11
"		Poor	720 35	428 88	19 77		272 00
"		Work House	720 35	428 58	19 77		272 00
North Fayette	302,367	County	3,023 67	2,555 62	90 82	70 23	
"		State	101 64	94 82	3 23	3 59	
"		Poor	605 12	571 53	19 56	14 03	
"		Work House	605 12	571 53	19 56	14 03	
McCandless	164,134	County	1,641 34	1,572 08	51 77	17 49	
"		State	42 15	40 22	1 26	67	
"		Poor	328 32	314 56	10 35	3 41	
"		Work House	328 32	314 56	10 35	3 41	
Union	198,827	County	1,988 37	1,385 42	65 21		537 74
"		State	68 32	83 11	2 17		13 04
"		Poor	398 00	277 13	13 04		107 83
"		Work House	398 00	277 13	13 04		107 83
Baldwin	388,874	County	3,888 74	3,648 38	131 52	208 84	
"		State	131 89	118 86	3 89	9 14	
"		Poor	777 65	709 51	26 21	41 83	
"		Work House	777 65	709 51	26 21	41 83	
Hampton	149,571	County	1,495 71	1,401 71	40 79	53 21	
"		State	45 62	40 42	1 11	4 09	
"		Poor	299 08	280 28	8 16	10 64	
"		Work House	299 08	280 28	8 16	10 64	
Shaler	167,485	County	1,674 85	1,183 84	55 90		435 11
"		State	62 95	42 99	2 03		17 93
"		Poor	335 24	236 78	11 18		87 28
"		Work House	335 24	236 78	11 18		87 28
Mifflin	614,393	County	6,143 93	3,527 35	167 77		2,448 81
"		State	129 40	68 52	3 15		57 73
"		Poor	1,228 45	705 42	33 55		489 48
"		Work House	1,228 45	705 42	33 55		489

Statement of the Funded and Floating Debt of the County.

FUNDED DEBT.

Six per cent. Volunteer Bounty Bonds.

Amount outstanding per Controller's Report to Jan. 1st, 1872,...		$ 350 00

Seven per cent. Work House and Inebriate Asylum Bonds.

Amount outstanding per Controller's Report, January 1st, 1872,	$ 212,000 00	
Amount redeemed in 1872, per Appropriation 35,	25,000 00	
Amount outstanding,		$187,000 00

Five per cent. Compromise Bonds.

Amount outstanding per Controller's Report, January 1st, 1872,	2,098,631 65	
Amount issued in 1872,	2,184 40	
Total amount issued previously and during the year,	2,100,816 05	
Amount redeemed as per Statement of Sinking Fund in 1872,	31,126 70	
Amount outstanding,		$2,069,689 35

Five per cent. Registered Scrip.

Amount outstanding per Controller's Report, January 1st, 1872,	104 88	
Amount merged in Registered Bonds during 1872,	78 88	
Amount outstanding,		26 00
Total amount of Funded Debt, January 1st, 1873,		2,257,065 35
" " " " January 1st, 1872		2,311,086 53
Reduction in Funded Debt during the year 1872,		$ 54,021 18

FLOATING DEBT.

Countersigned Warrants outstanding per Controller's Report.

January 1st, 1872, viz., 1861, $83 80; 1862, $71.19; 1865, $6 00; 1868, .50; 1871, $13.12,		174 61
Outstanding warrants of previous years paid in 1872, viz., 1862, $7.25; 1871, $13,12,		20 37
Countersigned Warrants outstanding at date, viz., 1861, $83.80; 1862, $63.94; 1865, $6.00; 1868, .50; 1872, .50,		$ 154 74
Amount of six per cent Rail Road Bonds, uncompromised, per Controller's Report, January 1st, 1872,	143,000 00	
Settled and compromised in 1872,	2,000 00	
Total outstanding,		141,000 00
Total Floating Debt of the County,		141,154 74
Total Floating Debt per Controller's Report, January 1st, 1872,		143,174 61
Reduction in Floating Debt during the year 1872,		$ 2,019 87
Total County Debt, January 1st, 1872,	2,454,261 14	
" " " January 1st, 1873,	2,398,219 59	
" Reduction of County Debt for the year 1872,		$ 56,041 55

RECAPITULATION.

FUNDED DEBT.

Volunteer Bounty Bonds, 6 per cent.	$ 350 00	
Work House and Inebriate Asylum Bonds, 7 per cent	187,000 00	
Compromise Bonds, 5 per cent. Coupon,	1,940,000 00	
" " " " Registered,	129,689 35	
" " " " Scrip,	26 00	
Total Funded Debt,		$2,257,065 35

FLOATING DEBT.

Rail Road indebtedness, not compromised,	$ 141,000 00	
Countersigned Warrants outstanding,	154 74	
Total Floating Debt,		$ 141,154 74

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Dr.

To Funded Debt as per Statement in Detail,	$2,257,065 35	
" Floating " " " "	141,154 74	
Total Debt, January 1st, 1873,		$2,398,220 09

Cr.

By balance due from County Treasurer, County Funds,	$ 155,849 81	
" Balance due from County Treasurer, Sinking Fund,	39 87	
" Outstanding taxes, 1860 to 1871, inclusive, and former years, due from Land Book and Lien Docket,	5,790 19	
" Second Mortgage, 6 per cent. Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Bonds,	209,686 67	
" Deficit County liability, to balance,	2,026,854 05	
		98,220 0
Deficit of County liability, January 1st, 1872,	2,221,634 73	
" " " " 1873,	2,026,854 05	
Net reduction of deficit for 1872,		$194,780 68

NOTE.—Outstanding taxes for 1872 are not noted among the Assets of the County, for the reason that the precise figures cannot be had until the final settlement, showing exonerations and those returned by collectors for entry upon the item docket

OPERATIONS OF THE SINKING FUND FOR 1872.

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Allegheny County.

JOHN R. MCCUNE, President Union National Bank,
HENRY LAMBERT, President Odd Fellows Savings Bank,
HENRY WARNER, County Controller.

Dr.

Balance in Fund, January 1st, 1872,			$ 14 39
Annual Appropriation, August 30th, 1872,			25,000 00
			$25,014 39

Cr.

By Registered Bonds purchased and cancelled,	$ 169 97	@79½	$135 13
By Registered Bonds purchased and cancelled,	103 73	@77	79 87
By Registered Bonds purchased and cancelled,	2,853 00	@80¼	2,289 52
By Coupon Bonds purchased and cancelled,	28,000 00	@80¼	22,470 00
Balance in Fund unexpended,			39 87
			$25,014 39

Total Amount of Bonds purchased and cancelled by Sinking Fund.

Previous to 1872,		$562,614 03
Registered Bonds purchased in 1872,	3,126 70	
Coupon " " " 1872,	28,000 00	31,126 70
Total Amount of Compromise Bonds in Sinking Fund at this date,		$593,740 73

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures on account of Liquor License Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Fund, January 1st, 1872,		$ 3,087 73
Receipts to May 1st, 1872, for 1,194 licenses granted under old law,	59,177 41	
Receipts to December 31st, 1872, for 142 licenses granted under law of 1872,	17,767 50	
Receipts to December 31st, 1872, for 164 transfers granted under law of 1872,	820 00	
		80,852 64

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Warrants of Board of Inspectors of Allegheny, County Prison, viz:		
Salary of Joseph F. Denniston, treasurer of License Fund, from January 1st, 1872, to March 1st, 1872,	$ 83 33	
John A. Scott's salary as License Commissioner, to March 1st, 1872,	145 83	
Jacob Stuckrath's salary as License Commissioner, to March 1st, 1872,	145 83	
James McGunnigle's salary as License Commissioner, to March 1st, 1872,	145 33	
Jackson, Moore & Co., for printing Bonds and Licenses for treasurer,	42 30	
W. G. Johnston & Co., for printing License Register,	23 50	
Robert Graham, for services as tip-stave of License Court,	17 50	
Pittsburgh Gazette, for advertising lists of licenses granted,	63 00	
Pittsburgh Dispatch, for advertising lists of licenses granted,	80 50	
Freiheit's Freund, for advertising lists of licenses granted,	61 25	
County of Allegheny, on account of payment of Work-House debt,	3,500 00	
Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Work-House and Inebriate Asylum,	67,400 00	
Balance in Treasury,	9,140 77	
		80,852 64

Statements of the Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Poor Fund of the County.

Receipts by the County Treasurer of the two mill tax, for 1872, and former years,		$ 35,927 73
Disbursed by County Treasurer on Warrants of Directors of the Allegheny County Home,		25,588 16
Balance in hands of Treasurer, January 1st, 1873,		$10,239 57

Personally appeared Henry Warner, Controller of Allegheny County who being duly sworn according to law, deposed and said, that the statement of the Fiscal Affairs of said County to January 1st, 1873, is correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and is a transcript of the books as kept in his office. HENRY WARNER.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 30th day of January, 1873.

JAMES P. STERRETT,
Pres't. Judge, &c.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORK-HOUSE,

Receipts and Expenditures during the Year 1872.

DR.

To balance on hand December 31, 1871		$ 2,092 72
" cash from liquor license		67,400 00
" " one mill tax, 1871		8,139 60
" " " " 1872		20,000 00
" " cooper shop		130,411 14
" " brickyard on account of 1871		4,404 45
" " " " " 1872		8,303 00
" " laundry		4,879 47
" " interest		669 29
" " sales of hogs, old iron, coal, &c		1,653 36
		$247,453 03

CR.

By construction old and new accounts	$ 50,766 48	
" engine, boiler, machinery, &c	20,934 14	
Cooper Shop.		
By materials	$109,224 58	
" paid employees	2,274 40	
" expenses	1,596 58	
	113,095 56	
Brickyard.		
By coal	$ 3,670 10	
" expenses	2,877 00	
	6,547 10	
Current Expenses.		
By salaries	14,371 88	
" beef	5,509 13	
" pork	421 80	
" flour	7,847 20	
" groceries and provisions	5,047 99	
" clothing and bedding	5,200 83	
" shoes, leather and findings	940 93	
" coal for gas and fuel	3,624 60	
" furniture	395 05	
" kitchen ware	154 30	
" hardware and tools	362 28	
" feed	1,991 97	
" paints and varnish	536 72	
" drugs and medicines	858 48	
" insurance	631 25	
" taxes	28 39	
" freight	945 39	
" books, stationery, postage and paper	552 88	
" soap	116 50	
" brooms	45 00	
" blacksmithing	334 81	
" wagon	160 00	
" teaming	228 00	
" live stock	452 00	
" carriage, harness and saddlery	499 50	
" engraving	114 75	
" paid prisoners for overwork and on discharge	480 81	
" sundries	558 98	
	51,910 87	
	$243,254 15	
Balance on hand December 31, 1872	$ 4,198 88	

GEO. ALBREE, *Treasurer.*

ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOME.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM JAN. 1, 1872, TO JAN. 1, 1873.

The Home is located at Woodville Station on Chartiers Valley Railway, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, in South Fayette Township, Woodville P. O., Pa.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS VARNER, - - - - CARRICK P. O., PA.
JAMES G. MURRAY, - - - - MOORHEAD P. O., PA.
JAMES W. BELL, - - - - REMINGTON P. O., PA.

SUPERINTENDENT.

J. M. MCELROY, - - - - WOODVILLE P. O., PA.

MATRON.

MRS. S. C. HAYS, - - - - WOODVILLE P. O., PA.

ASSISTANT MATRON AND TEACHER.

MISS EMILY A. BARRY, - - - WOODVILLE P. O., PA.

FARMER.

JAMES M. PORTER, - - - - WOODVILLE P. O., PA.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. D. DONALDSON, - - - - MOORHEAD, PA.

CHAPLAIN.

REV. JAMES MILLS, - - - - MANSFIELD, PA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts of Allegheny County Home for 1872.

Warrants paid by County Treasurer		$29,777 88	
Cash from balance on Jan. 1st, 1872		2,195 56	$31,972 94
Collected for keeping inmates—			
Michael Maloney, per J. G. Murray	70 90		
Clara Ford, per brother	100 00		
N. Meanor, per G. Cool	66 04		
Mrs. Marks, per Attorney	76 84		
Barbara Ferguson	40 00		
Mrs. Wells	20 00		
Geo. Wettmer, for J. Larson	44 80		
			417 18
Collected for insane patients—			
Mr. Charles Matters, for son	144 00		
M. Abbott, for Kappahan	78 00		
Mr. George Sickman, for E. Woodford	55 80		
Thomas Varner, Esq., for S. Stewart	184 10		
H. H. Murray, Esq., for J. Alberson	41 80		
J. Brown, Esq., per J. G. Murray	222 43		
R. H. Davis, Esq., for H. Warren	130 00		
			855 13
Collected from other Poor districts—			
R. H. Davis, Esq., from city of Allegheny	40 75		
R. H. Davis, Esq., from Washington county	60 50		
			101 25
Indenture Fund—			
R. H. Davis, Esq., from Geo. Mertz			20 00
Out-Door Relief—			
J. S. Hollingshead, Esq., from Taylor			44 00
Refunded—			
James Reed & Co., error in account	33 60		
North American Insurance Co., premium	19 81		
			52 81
Sabbath Fines—			
Esq. Elsessor, per S. Woods, Esq	50 00		
Esq. Conrad, per son	50 00		
			100 00
Tenant House—			
D. Carnahan, rent			72 00
Received by Superintendent as products of the Home—			
Cash for hides and calf skins	53 97		
Cash for rags	3 98		
Cash for seed potatoes	7 50		
Cash for live stock	125 80		
Cash for Esq. Nicholson, butchering	11 00		
Cash from deceased inmates	9 60		
			211 35
			$33,846 16

EXPENDITURES FOR 1872.

Paid for groceries of all kinds		$ 2,430 60	
" meat of all kinds		842 23	
" dry goods, clothing and shoes		1,653 85	
" flour and grain		2,377 44	
" coal		730 62	
" repairs of all kinds		395 96	
" horses, oxen, bull and swine		714 92	
" medicine, $267.73; tobacco, $213.39		481 12	
" oils, paints and drugs		60 20	
" queensware, $41.95; hardware, $78.28		115 83	
" tinware		26 48	
" carpenter work		78 75	
" blacksmithing, $114.57; ironing wagon, $41		155 57	
" implements, seeds and plants		108 63	
" printing, stationery, stamps and newspapers		77 91	
" lumber and coffins		387 83	
" salaries, directors		75 00	
" salaries, officers and employees		3,270 83	
" harness and stable		44 20	
" tolls and expenses		67 48	
" wages of bread baker		126 00	
" weaving carpet		40 30	
" bed mattress		12 00	
" Lois A. Fisher, hospital		7 00	
" State tax		2 15	
" castings		9 42	
" feed for cattle		33 23	
Total cost of Home and Farm for 1872			14,318 50
Paid Pennsylvania Training School, $8.61; tenant house, $10.21		$ 18 82	
Paid insurance for three years to July 18, 1875		668 00	
" new steam boiler		506 28	
" expense in defence of County Home property in case of Guardians of the Poor of the city of Pittsburgh *vs.* Allegheny County Home		352 50	
Paid Dr. Stilley, survey and map of farm		141 85	
" " frame for " "		6 60	
" Western Penn'a. Hospital for Insane, $5,896.30; paid Controller Warner for insane $6,142 85;		12,039 15	
Paid new cistern		129 76	
" new oven		176 98	
" fees to Constables and Justices of the Peace		390 57	
" doctors' bills, $261.50—undertakers', $536.00		797 50	
" other Poor Districts: Allegheny $157.45—Blairsville, $121 25—Wellsburg, Va., $18.50—Beaver county $13.74		310 94	
Paid Southside boroughs expense in small-pox cases		1,706 59	
" out-door relief		1,977 83	
" Indenture Fund deposited for Frank Hull		20 00	
" outside expense		58 72	
		19,301 99	
Balance in hand of Superintendent		226 67	
		$33,846 16	

POPULATION OF THE COUNTY HOME.

Inmates on hand January 1, 1872				176
" admitted during year				250
" born during year				7
				433
Inmates left during year				182
" died during year				26
" indentured during year				1
				209
Inmates remaining in the Home, December 31st				224

VIZ.:

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Adults of foreign birth	112	22	139	
" native birth	27	26	53	
Adults, colored	2	2	4	
Under 16 years, white	13	13	26	
" " colored	...	2	2	
	159	65	224	224

OR,

White persons	218
Colored	6
	224

Average number during the year		185
Total amount expended for the Home and Farm as per statement in detail	$14,318 50	
Deduct amount received for keeping inmates, per statement	417 18	
" " " for products of the Home, per statement	211 35	
Deduct amount received for Sabbath liquor fines	100 00	
" " " rent of tenant house	72 00	
	800 53	
	$13,517 97	
Net cost to the County Home District for the 433 persons who were inmates of the Home, the average number being 185 persons; annual cost of each	$73 07	
Cost per week for each	1 41	

In addition to our regular number of inmates, several hundred travelers or "tramps," were provided with food and lodgings, as well as articles of clothing and shoes.

The health and condition of our people is very good.

As the Southside boroughs have been annexed to the city of Pittsburgh, the number of our inmates will be considerably reduced the coming year, and our income from tax will be reduced nearly twenty-five per cent.

LITIGATION.

One item of expense ought, perhaps, to be explained to the payers of County Poor tax—$352.50 expended in defending the County Home property.

In 1867 a large and valuable part of the County Poor District was annexed to, or consolidated with, the city of Pittsburgh. In consequence of this addition to the city, the Guardians of Poor of said city claimed that they had also acquired a right to, or interest in, the County Home property. They did not then press their alleged claims, but waited until 1870, when they procured the passage of a *Special Act of the Legislature*, which authorized the Court to appoint three Commissioners, whose duty it was to inquire into, and report the value, or amount of the said alleged interest in the County Home property. We, therefore, deem it to be our duty to resist the claim, and to use all proper means in the defence. We think the Court is the proper tribunal to settle a question of so much importance, and not *special legislation*. Nor do we believe that the said Guardians of the Poor have any better claim on the property of the County Home than would Washington county have to our Court House or County Home, if some of the townships of this county were annexed to, or consolidated with Washington county.

Abdiel McClure, Esq., resigned the office of Director of the Home on January 14th.

On the 14th of March, Henry R. Chalfant, Esq., of Wilkins township, was elected by the Board to fill the vacancy made by Mr. McClure.

Mr. Chalfant served faithfully and acceptably until November 14th, when James W. Bell, Esq., of Robinson township, having been elected for the term of three years, was duly qualified and entered on his duty as Director.

NAME AND AGE OF THOSE WHO DIED.

Maria Moore	80 years.	Adam Gyer	78 years.
Charles McGinley	40 "	Infant son of Sarah Storker	3 weeks.
Jas. R. Marriner	74 "	Elizabeth Fox	72 years.
Adam Kestner	45 "	Henry Plummer, (colored)	21 "
Geo. Wagner	69 "	Daniel McMahan	75 "
Samuel Newell	84 "	Andrew Finn	88 "
Inf. daugh. of Mrs. James.	8 mos.	Patrick Durkin	40 "
George Harrinton	68 years.	Thomas Werlin	67 "
George Troop	62 "	Foundling girl	4 mos.
Wm. Elliott	83 "	John Marsh	50 years
Thomas Black	75 "	Ellen Herron	72 "
Michael McGeary	65 "	Matthew Brown	77 "
Frederick Dennis	71 "	Thomas Pritchard	68 "

THE INSANE.

A few of the insane who are harmless, and do not require restraint, are kept at the Home. But for several years it has been the policy of this Board to commit all the violent cases, for whose support the County Home is liable, to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont.

Including those committed by orders of Court, we have had fully seventy insane patients to support during the year, at a total cost of $12,039 15, or at a rate per week for each one of $3.30. When it is considered that this sum covers all the expense for boarding, clothing, medical attendance, nursing when sick and interment when dead, as well as the wear and tear of the furniture incident to the care of the insane, it certainly should be regarded as quite moderate, and we feel assured that the public will approve the continuance of the humane course of giving to this afflicted class all the care and comfort to be had in that well appointed and admirably conducted Institution. Having had frequent opportunities of judging of the care those who are sent to the Hospital receive, we have no doubt that in all respects it is what it should be, and that the insane poor of Allegheny county are deeply indebted to the benevolent men and women (aided by the State,) who founded such an Institution for their care, and considering the great increase of this terrible malady there should be no delay in commencing another of equal or greater capacity.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

Wheat	365	bushels.
Rye	30	"
Oats	836	"
Corn in the ear	2,925	"
Potatoes, good	800	"
Potatoes, inferior	500	"
Turnips	50	"
Pork	10,130	pounds.
Beef and veal	3,467	"

With an abundant supply of all kinds of vegetables and a fair crop of apples, grapes and garden fruit; a good supply of milk and butter in reasonable quantity; hay and fodder in abundance for our large stock, consisting of

7 head of horses,
25 head of cattle,
38 stock hogs.

Our potato crop was much smaller than usual, on account of the ravages of the Colorado bug, which injured the crop in quality as well as quantity.

INSURANCE.

Insurance effected in eight different companies to the amount of $40,000 on the Home buildings, barns and stables, including their contents. Cost of insurance, $668 for three years, and will expire July 18th, 1875.

Directors. { THOS. VERNER, PREST., J. G. MURRAY, SEC., J. W. BELL.